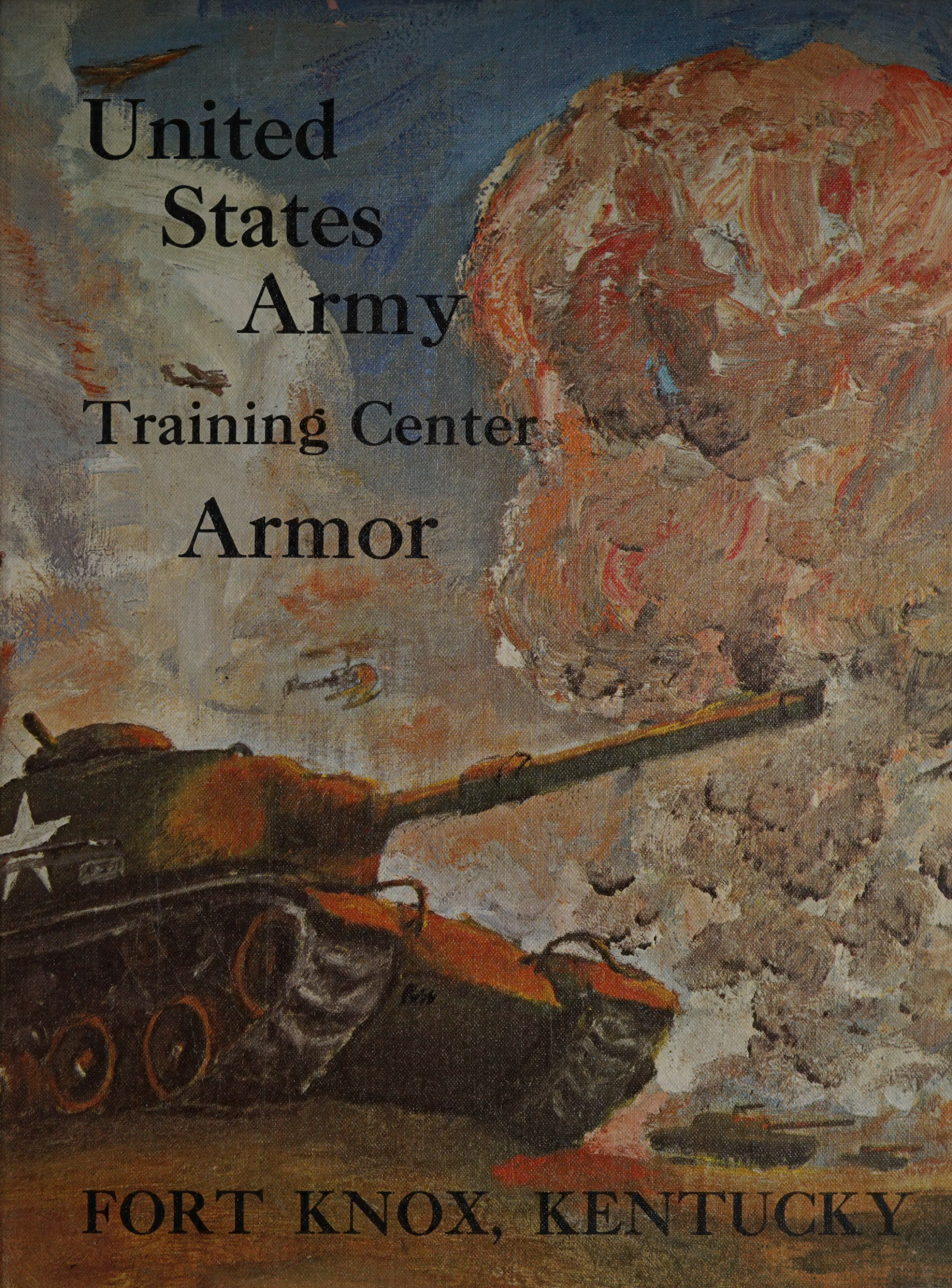
United States Army
Training Center
Armor
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

UNITED STATES ARMY

TRAINING CENTER

ARMOR

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

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BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES H. HOLLIS

Commanding General

U. S. Army Training Center, Armor

Brigadier General Charles Henderson Hollis was born in Columbia, South Carolina, 28 March 1914. He graduated from Clemson College, South Carolina, with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Chemistry) in 1935. He was called to active duty with the 2d Armored Division at Fort Benning, Georgia, as a reserve 1st Lieutenant on 10 February 1941. In the summer of 1941, he was assigned to the new activated 760th Medium Tank Battalion at Camp Bowie, Texas.

In March of 1942, General Hollis moved to the Desert Training Center in California as adjutant and Headquarters Company Commander of the 2d Tank Group. In January 1943, having been reassigned to the 191st Tank Battalion, he moved his tank company to Fort Benning, Georgia, in preparation for shipment to North Africa. General Hollis served throughout the war with this battalion in successive campaigns in Africa, Italy, Southern France, and Central Germany, including amphibious landings at Salerno, Anzio and Southern France.

After the war, he was assigned as Asst G-3 of the Armored Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox, Kentucky. In 1946 he joined the Faculty of the Army Information School (later Armed Forces Information School) at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

General Hollis attended the Armor School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, in 1949-1950, and the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth in 1950-1951.

With the build up of U.S. Forces in Europe in 1951, General Hollis, as Commander of the 29th Heavy Tank Battalion, moved this unit of the 2d Armored Division to Baumholder, Germany. Later during this tour, he served as G-3 of the Division and in 1953 he was assigned as Assistant Plans Officer, HQ Seventh Army, Stuttgart, Germany.

General Hollis returned to the U.S. in July 1954 to attend the Army War College. From 1955 to 1958 he was a member of the Faculty of that college. His next assignment was G-1, Eighth U.S. Army in Korea (1958-1959).

On return to the U.S., he served for two years with the J-5 Section of the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

He moved to Fort Hood, Texas, in the summer of 1961 and served as Deputy Commander, CCA, 1st Armored Division. Upon the reactivation of "Old Ironsides" in February 1962, General Hollis was assigned as First Brigade Commander of this pioneer ROAD Division.

In connection with the Cuban crisis of 1962, he moved a task force of the Division to Fort Stewart, Georgia, and to Fort Lauderdale, Florida. In conjunction with Naval and Air units, his task force participated in three practice amphibious operations on the East and West Coasts of Florida.

General Hollis' next assignment was as Intelligence Officer on the staff of the U.S. Commander in Berlin. From 5 August 1964 to August 1967, General Hollis was U.S. Defense Attache and U.S. Army Attache at the U.S. Embassy, Paris, France.

He assumed his present position as Commanding General of the U.S. Army Training Center, Armor, at Fort Knox, Kentucky on 11 September 1967.

General Hollis' decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Purple Heart and Croix de Guerre (French).

He and his wife, the former Lucy L. Hanks, have one daughter, Patricia K., who is married to Lt. John C. Kozuck, USAF.

HEADQUARTERS US ARMY TRAINING CENTER, ARMOR
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
Fort Knox, Kentucky

This yearbook will help you, your family and friends to vividly recall the start of your military career—your eight weeks of Basic Combat Training at Fort Knox.

Having successfully completed this period of rigorous training you have proven yourself to be physically fit, knowledgeable in military subjects and qualified with your basic weapon. You are now a soldier in the US Army, the finest Army in the world.

As you go to Advanced Individual Training and thereafter to your first permanent assignment or back to your civilian community and Reserve Unit, I encourage you to make full use of the skills, knowledge and confidence that you have developed here in USATCA. You should continue to develop your God-given talents so that you will be able to serve your country to the fullest.

On this significant occasion, your graduation from Basic Combat Training, I congratulate you, and wish you continued success in the future.

Charles H Hollis

CHARLES H. HOLLIS
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

COLONEL A. W. JONES
Deputy Commander

COLONEL F. G. GOSLI
Chief of Staff

History of United States Army Training Center, Armor

The history of the United States Army Training Center, Armor (USATCA), dates back to 1940, when Europe was overrun by Nazism and the United States initiated its first peacetime draft in history. The Training Center had three names in that first year. It was entitled the Armored Force School and Replacement Center on 1 October 1940, and changed to the Armored Force Replacement Center 25 days later. In April, 1941, the title became the Armored Force Replacement Training Center.

The Armored Force Replacement Training Center grew considerably in size and function during World War II, with the title being changed again in 1943 to the Armor Replacement Training Center. After the war, when the United States demobilized portions of its huge wartime forces, the Armor Replacement Training Center was placed on an inactive status. This occurred in July of 1947 when the Third Armored Division was reactivated at Fort Knox and assumed the training mission of the Armor Replacement Training Center.

In 1955, the Third Armored Division was ordered to "combat ready" status for eventual shipment to Europe. This brought the Armor Replacement Training Center back to active status in March of that year to carry on the training functions. The name of the Training Center was changed to its present title in March of 1956.

As of 2 August 1968, more than one million trainees had completed one or more training programs in the Training Center since its inception.

Within the Training Center there are four training brigades, a Committee Group and Special Troops. Attached to the Training Center is the US Army Reception Station and the First US Army Noncommissioned Office Academy. The First Training Brigade is responsible for Armor Advanced Individual Training and is the only Armor Training Brigade in the US Army. The Second Training Brigade conducts Advanced Individual Training in Reconnaissance and Combat Support Training. The Fourth and Fifth Training Brigades conduct Basic Combat training. The Committee Group conducts about 35% of the basic training and the company cadres of the Fourth and Fifth Training Brigades conduct the remaining 65% of the basic training. Special Troops has under its command the Training Center's Headquarters Company and a Service Company. Additionally, it has the 113th Army Band, and the 12th Finance Section.

The Training Center has the capability of conducting training for approximately 20,000 men at any one time. Its permanent party authorized strength, including both officers and enlisted, is about 5,250. The total strength of the Training Center on 31 May 1969 was 21,547 including trainees and permanent party. Currently over 100,000 trainees graduate from various programs in the Training Center each year.

Gold Vault

USATCA Headquarters

USATCA Color Guard

Entrance to Fort Knox

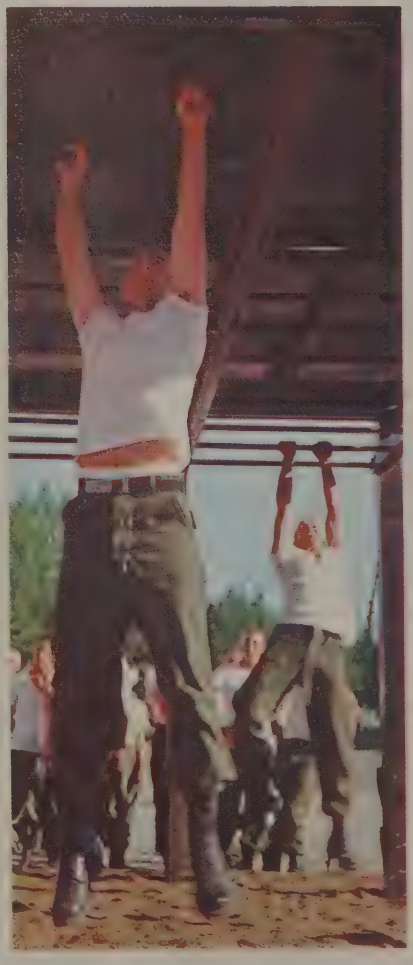
Copple Service Club

Cavalry Chapel

Colors—USATCA Headquarters

Religious Services

...In The Field



PCPT

Mess Hall

Retreat

Confidence Course

Reception Station

Confidence Course

Marksmanship—Field Firing

Easy Gap Close Combat

Marksmanship—Zeroing In

Dismounted Drill

Field Inspection

Chow in the Field

Marksmanship—Record Firing

Bayonet Training

Physical Training

Bayonet Training

Hand to Hand Combat

Dismounted Drill

Present Arms

Commanders Review

Bayonet Training

Hand to Hand Combat

Hand Grenades

Inspection

Graduation

Parades and Ceremonies

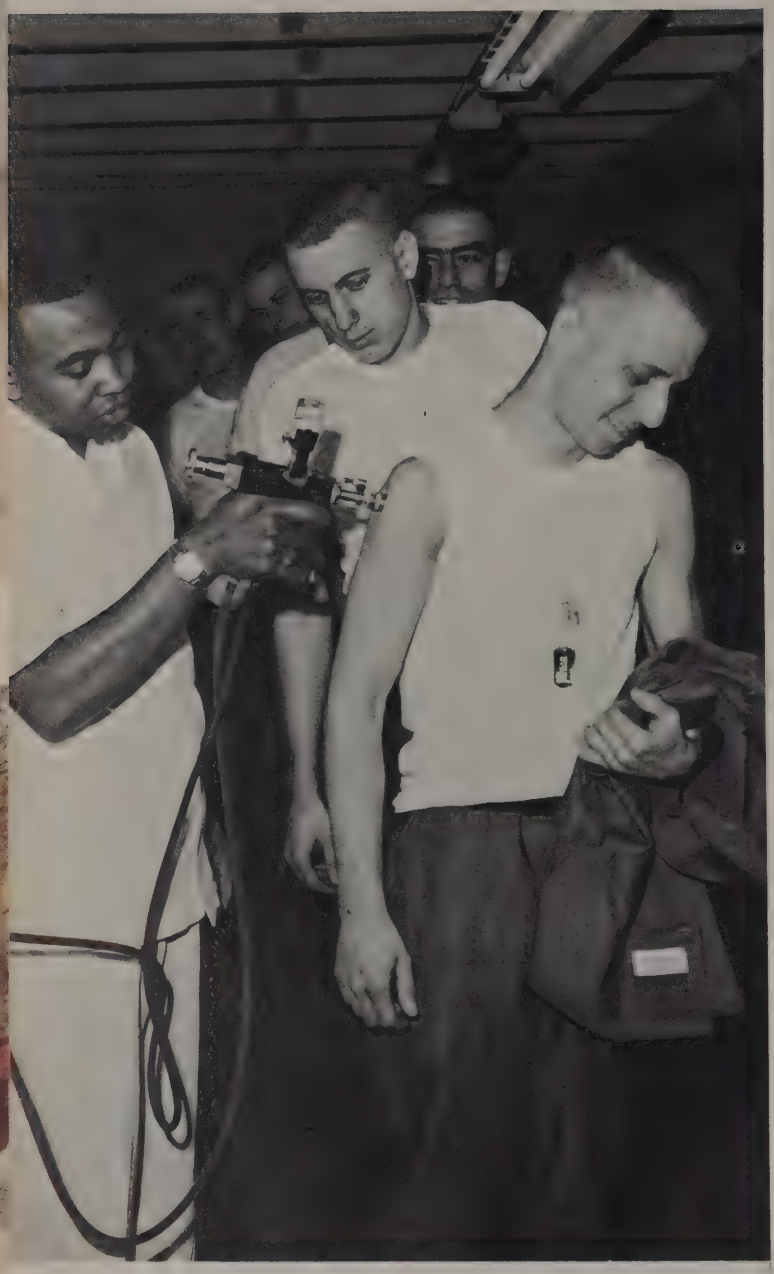
Band

Colors Passing in Review

Awards

Passing in Review

In-Processing

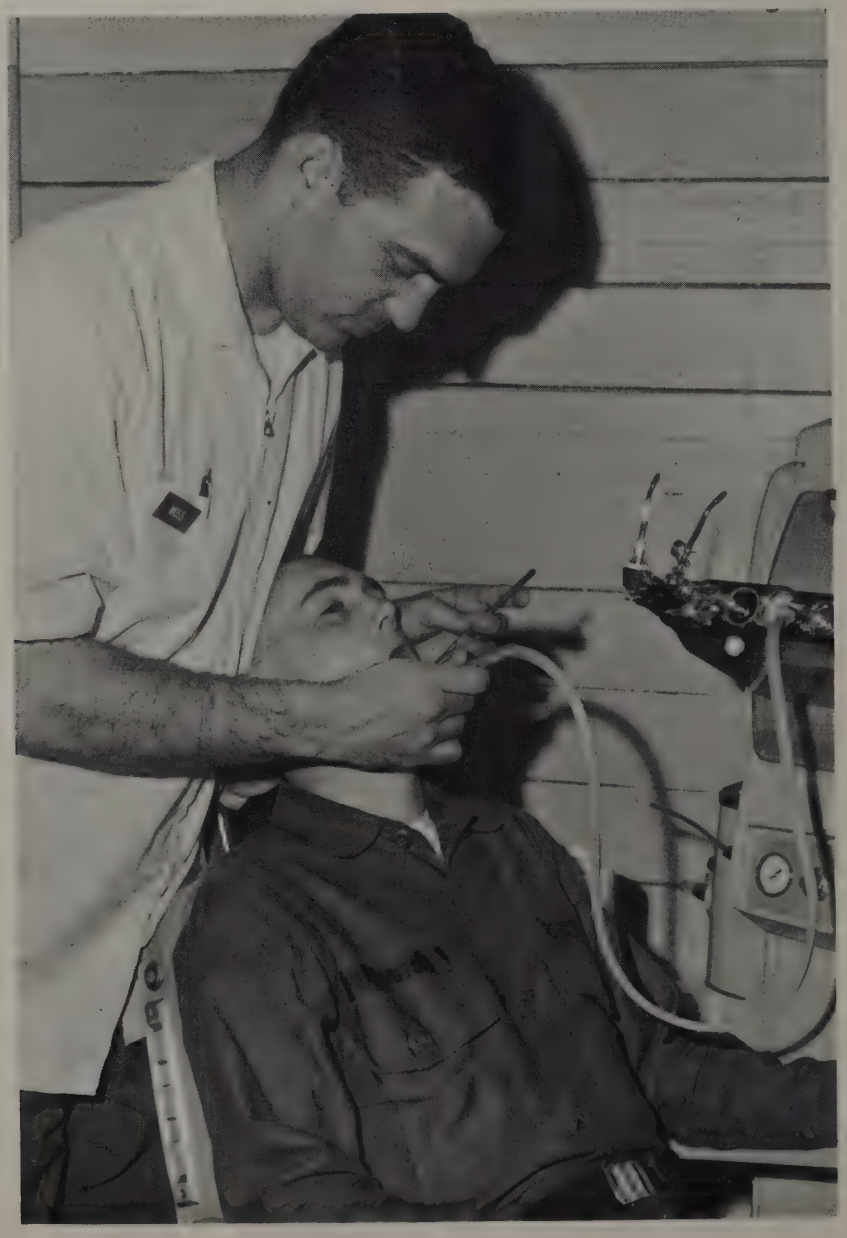


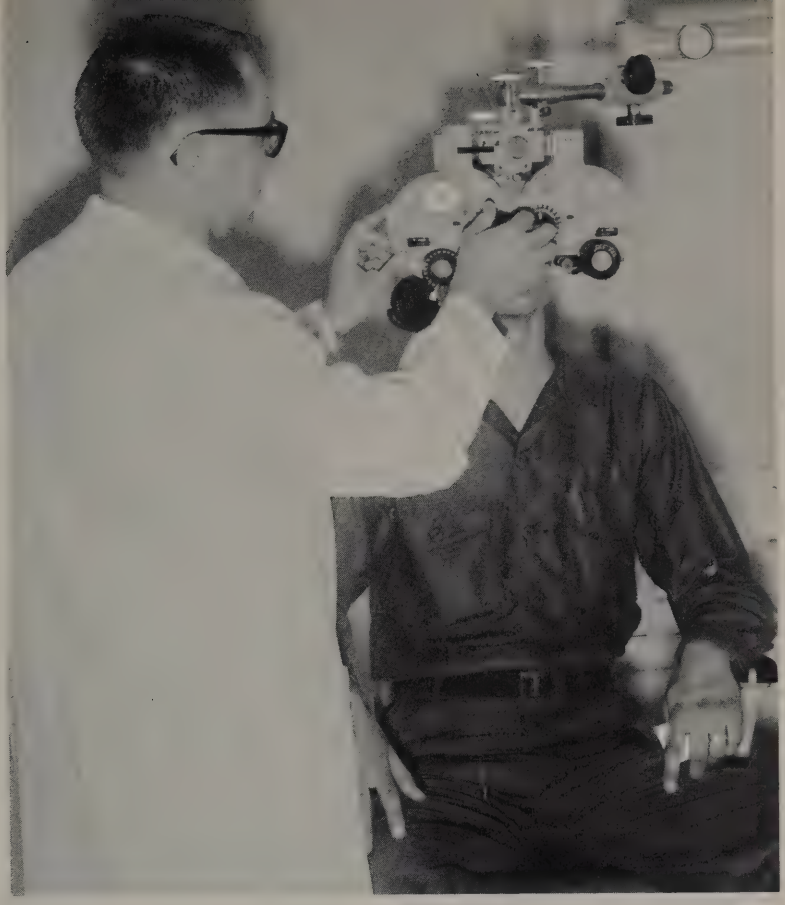
Move to BCT

Uniform Check

Shots

Dental Check





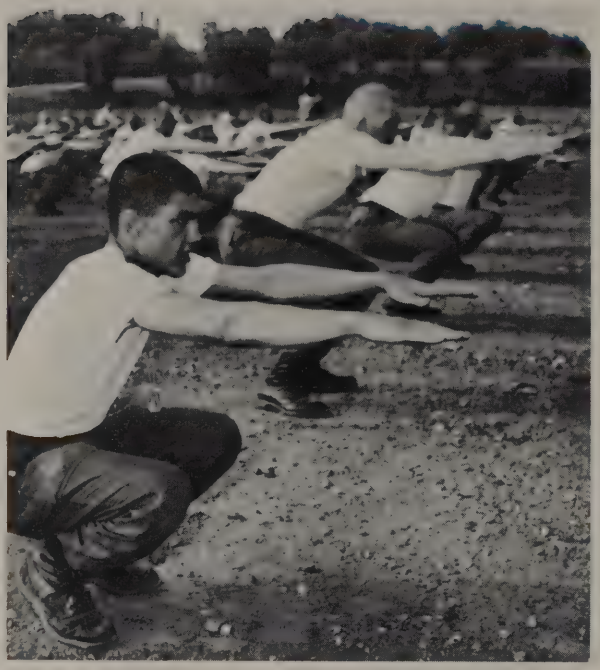
Eye Examination

Dismounted Drill

Manual Of Arms

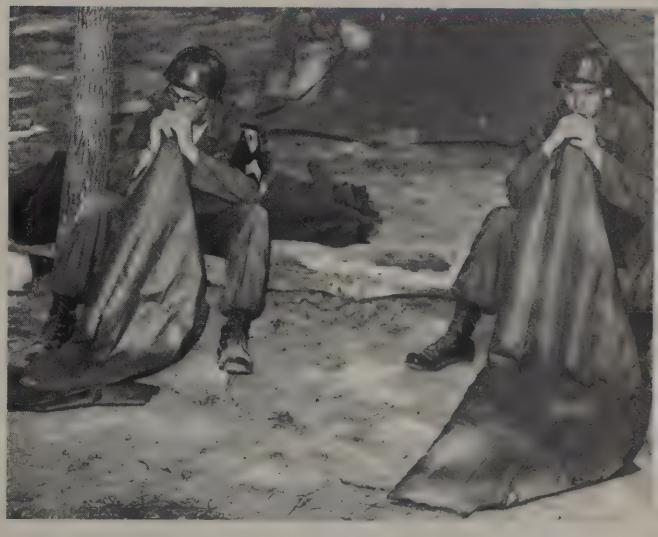
First Aid

Physical Training



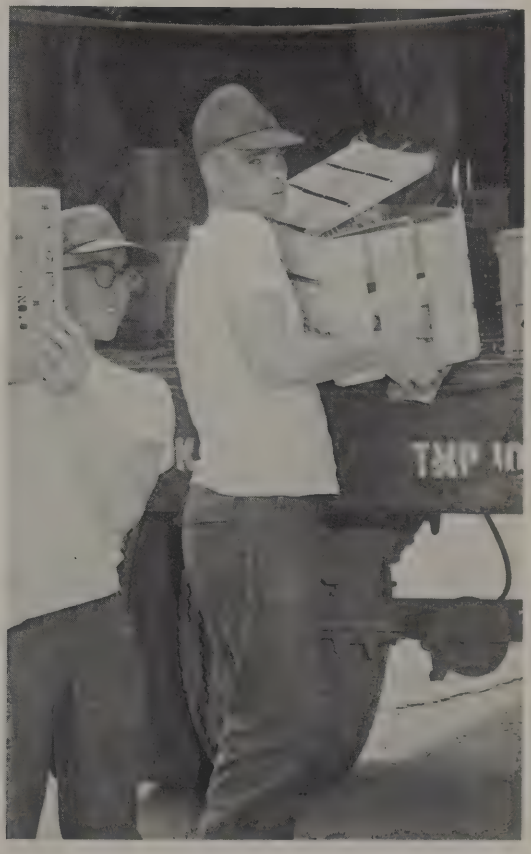
Guard Duty

Tent Pitching

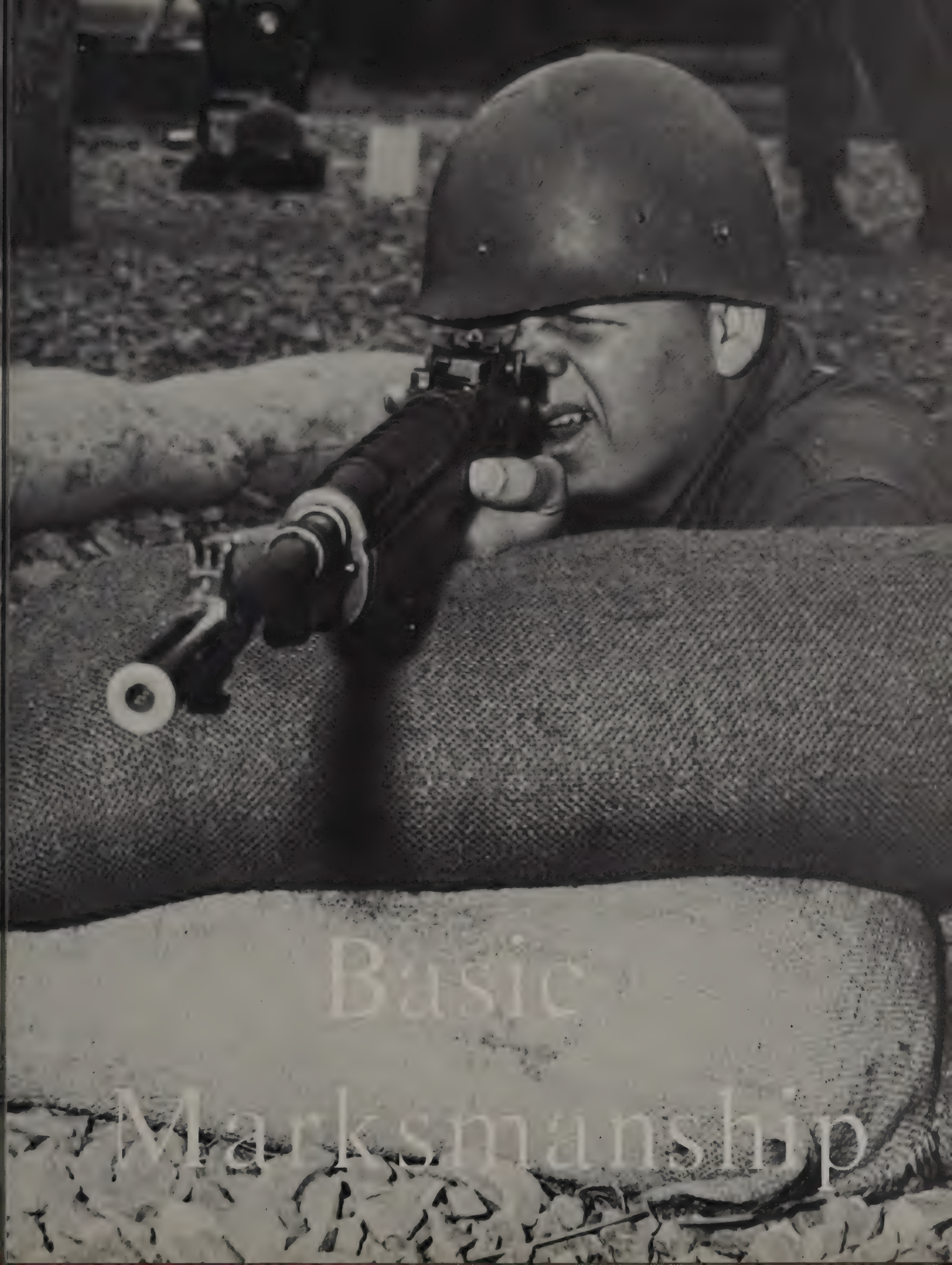


KP

TRAP GREASE



Physical Combat Proficiency Test

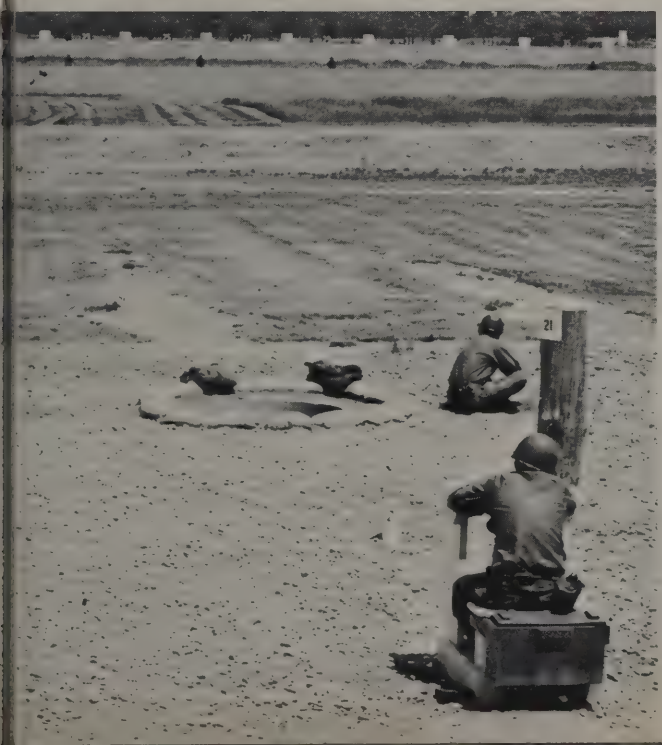


Basic Marksmanship

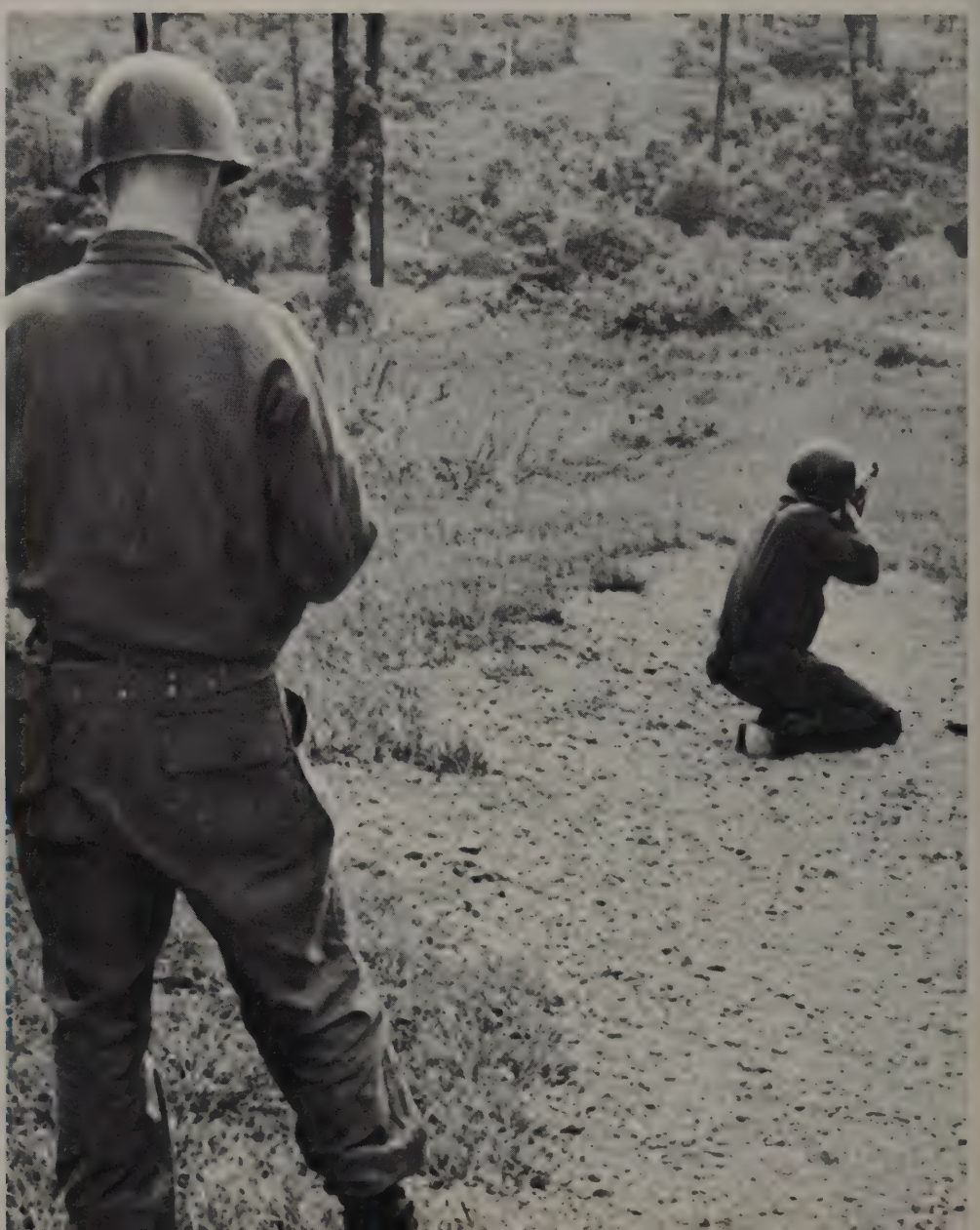
50

20

Zeroing In

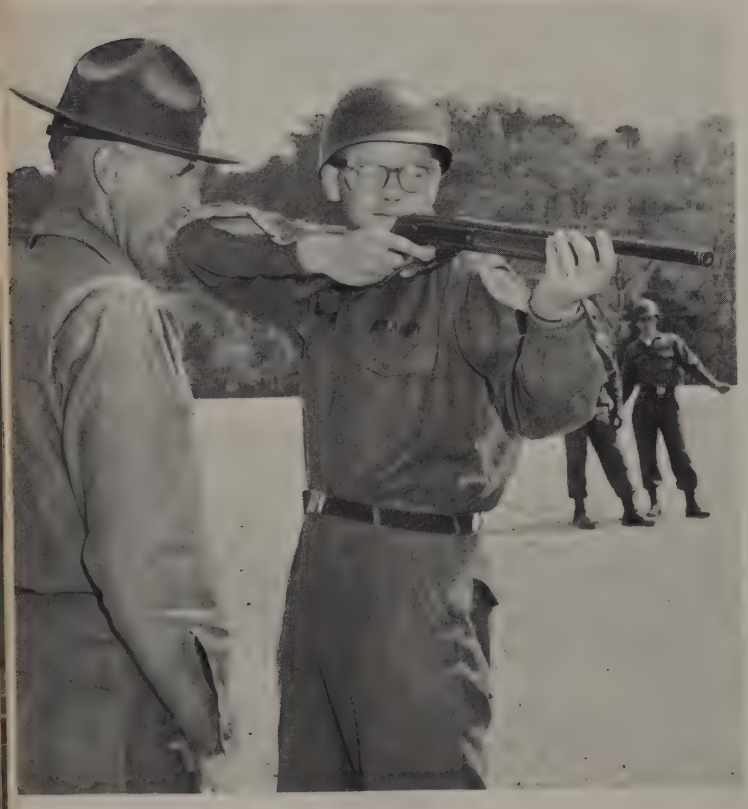


Field Firing



Record Firing

Quick Kill



M-16 Rifle Training

Target Detection

Land Navigation

Free Time

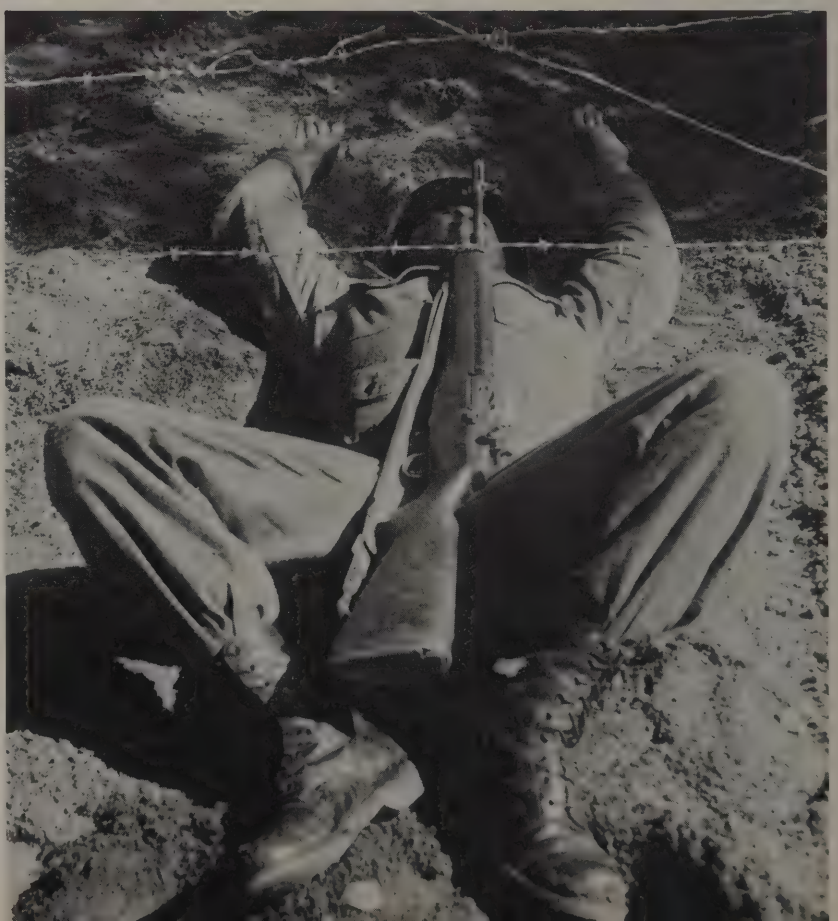
Bayonet

Obstacle Course

Hand To Hand Combat

Pugil Stick

Individual Tactical Training—Day



Individual Tactical Training–Night

CBR

10

MPH
WHILE
PASSING
TROOPS

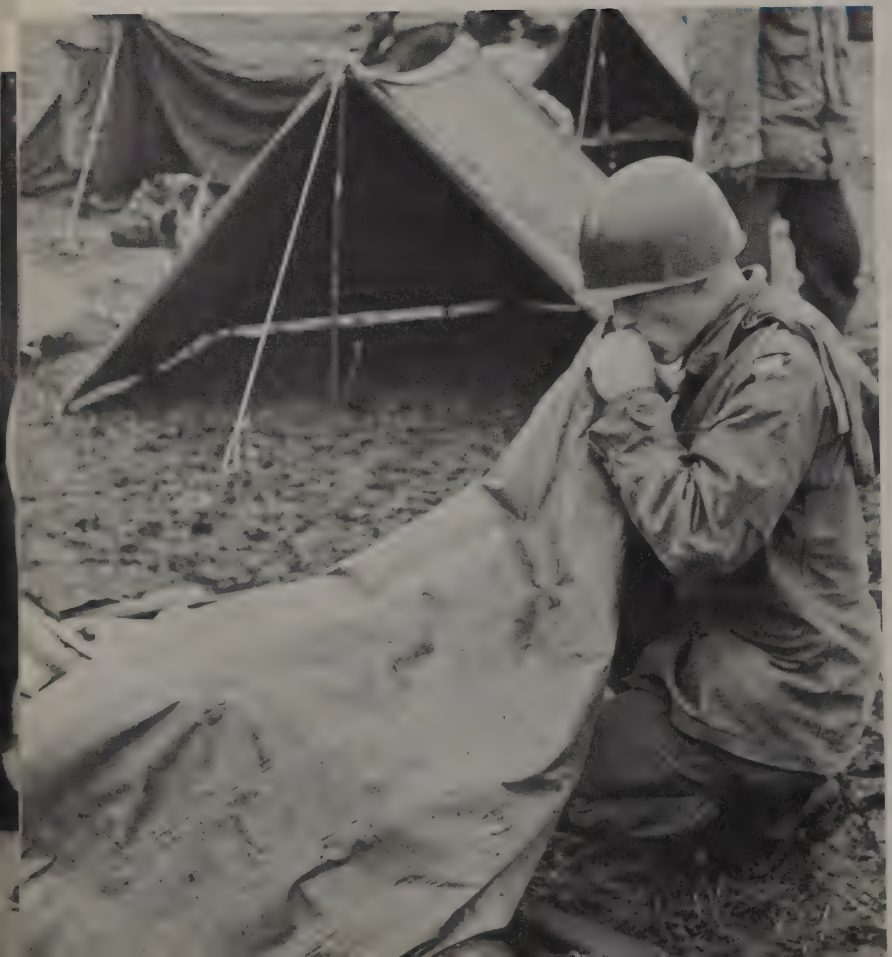
Marches

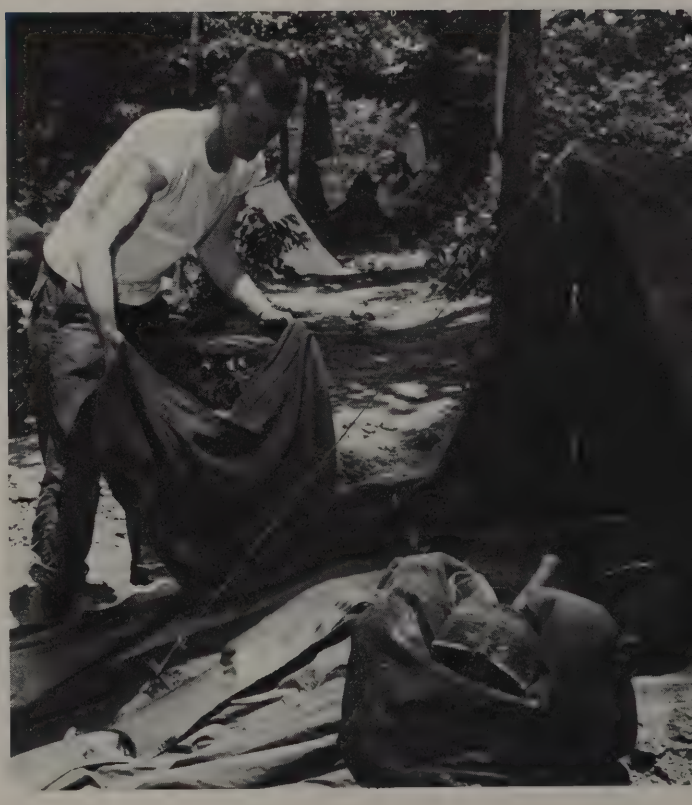
TROOPS
10
MPH

RK 25 METER RANGE
EGAN 25 METER RANGE
DIBOE 25 METER RANGE
ANDIBOE TD RANGE

TROOPS
10
MPH

Bivouac



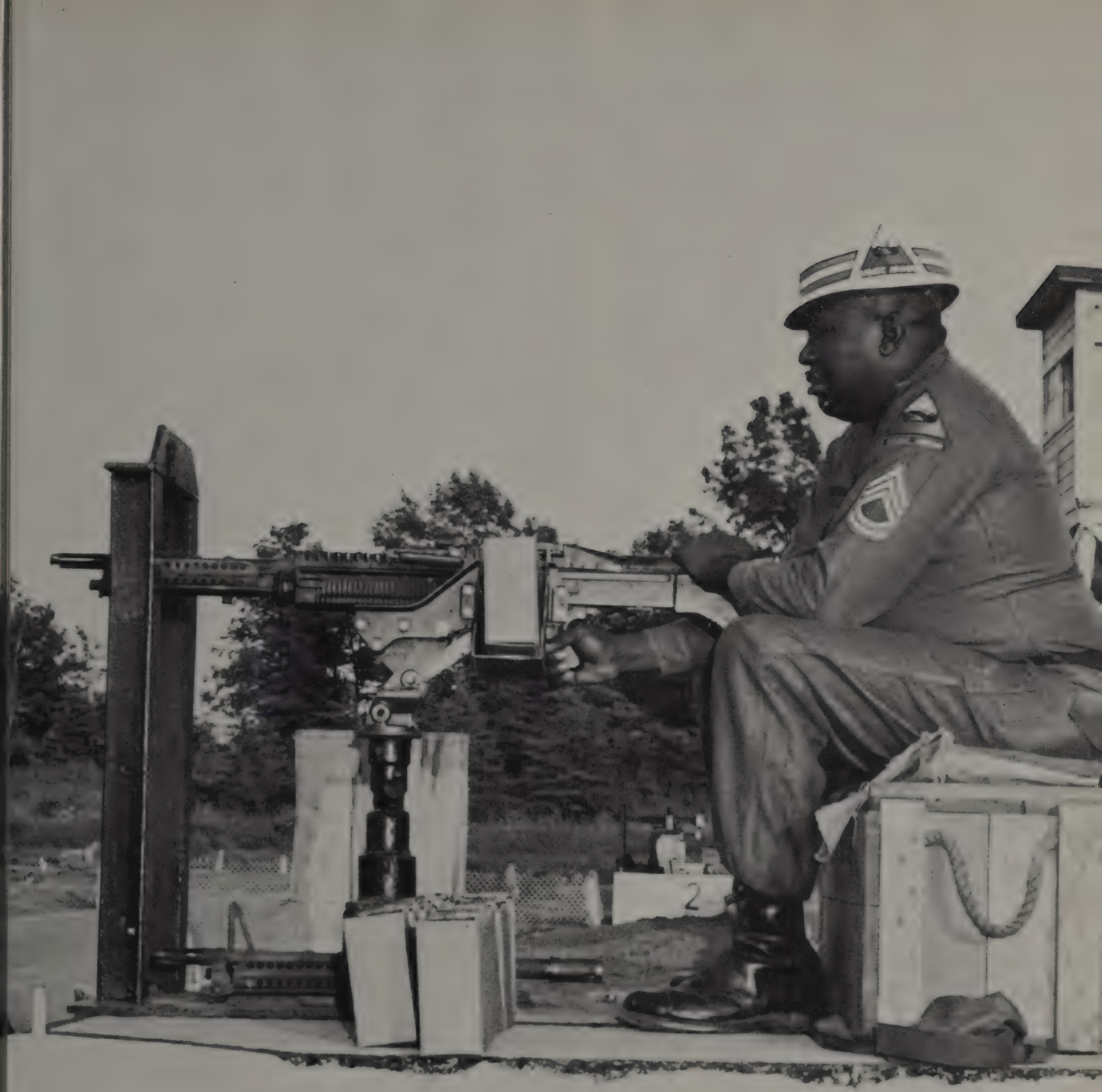


Chow In The Field

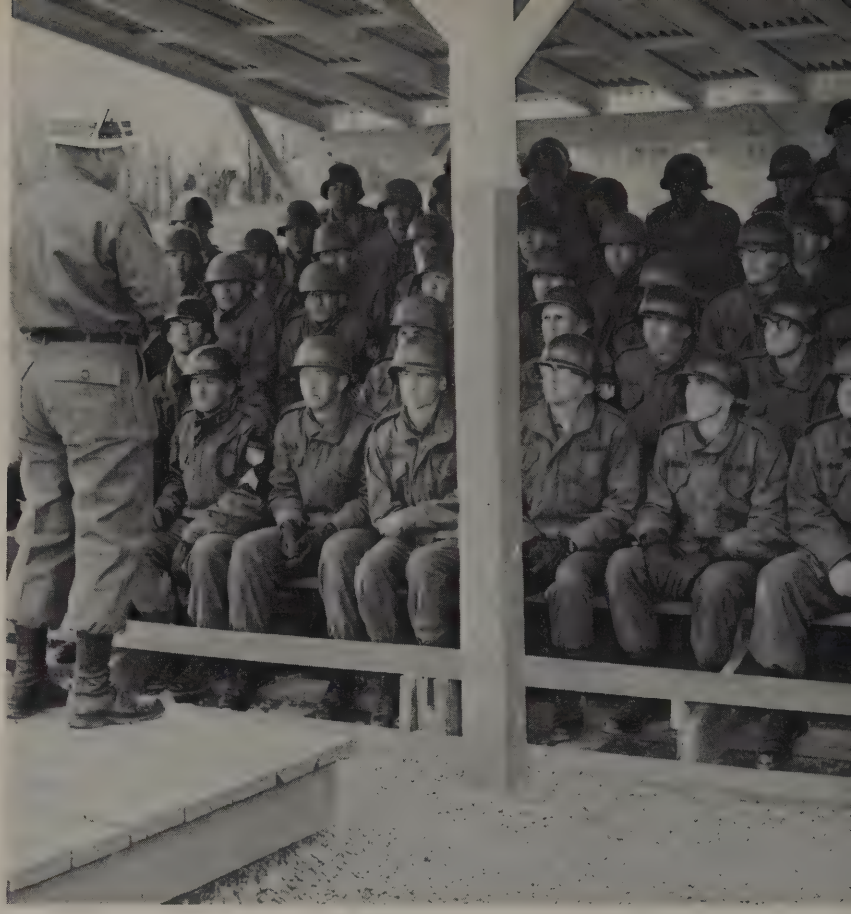
Night Vision and Night Firing

U.S. ARMY

Field Inspection



Infiltration Course

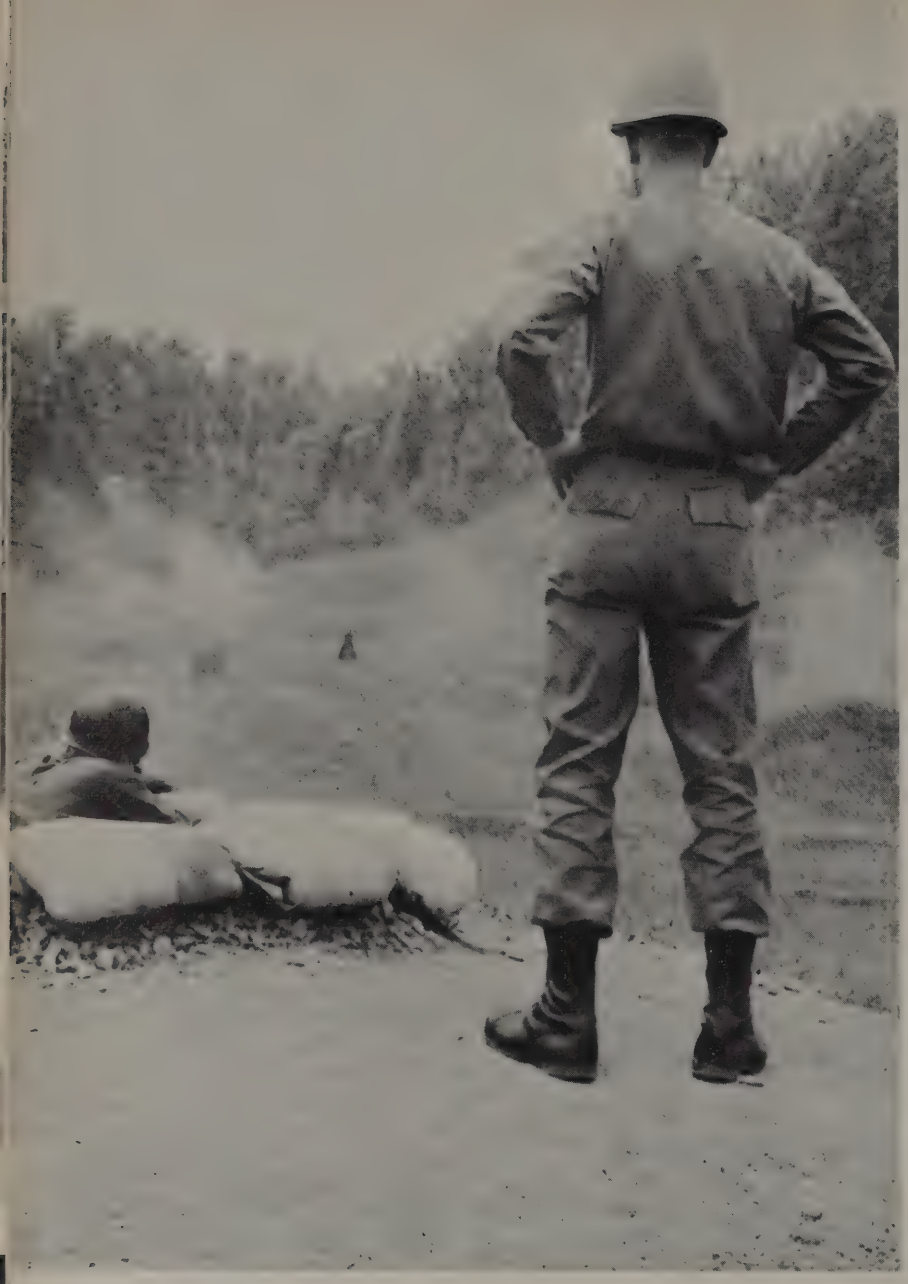


Infiltration Course

Hand Grenades

6
5
4
3
2

U.S.ARMY



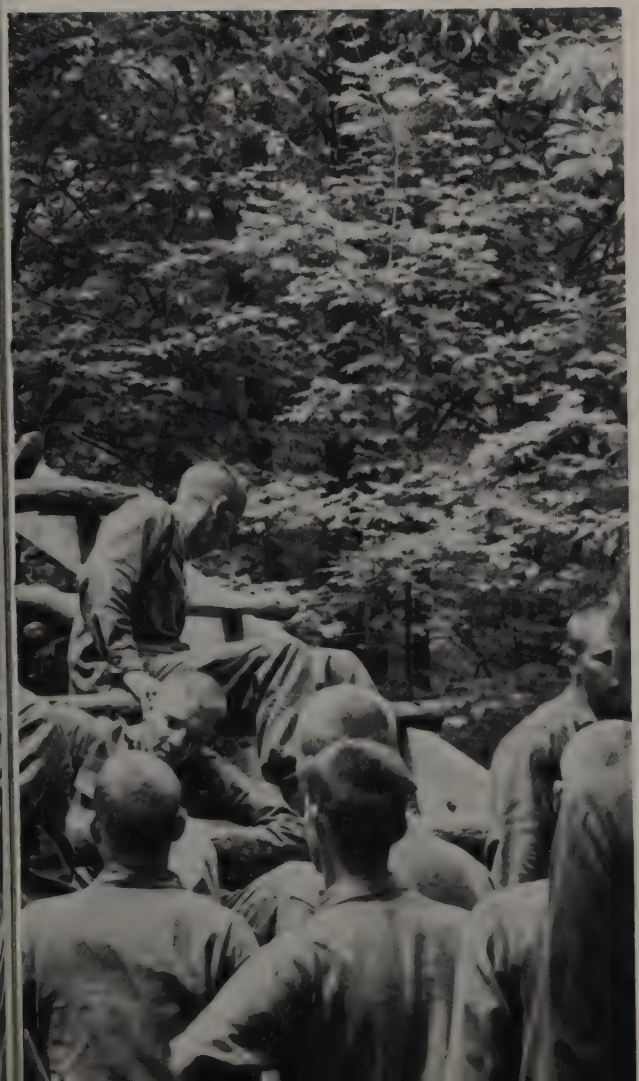
Close Combat Course

Commanding

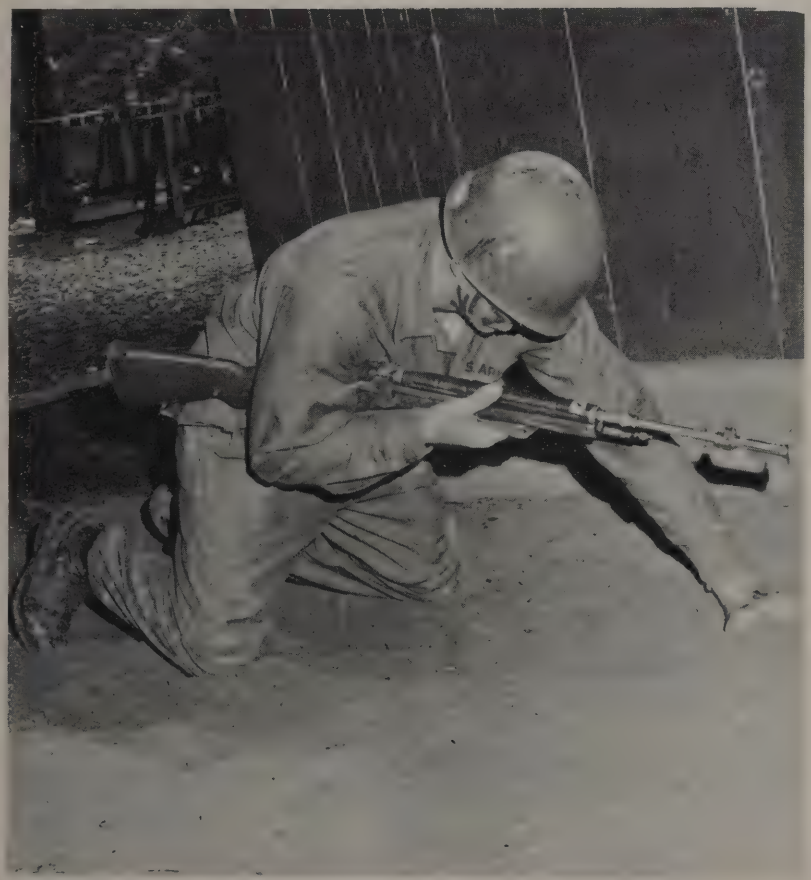
Officer's Review

Confidence Course

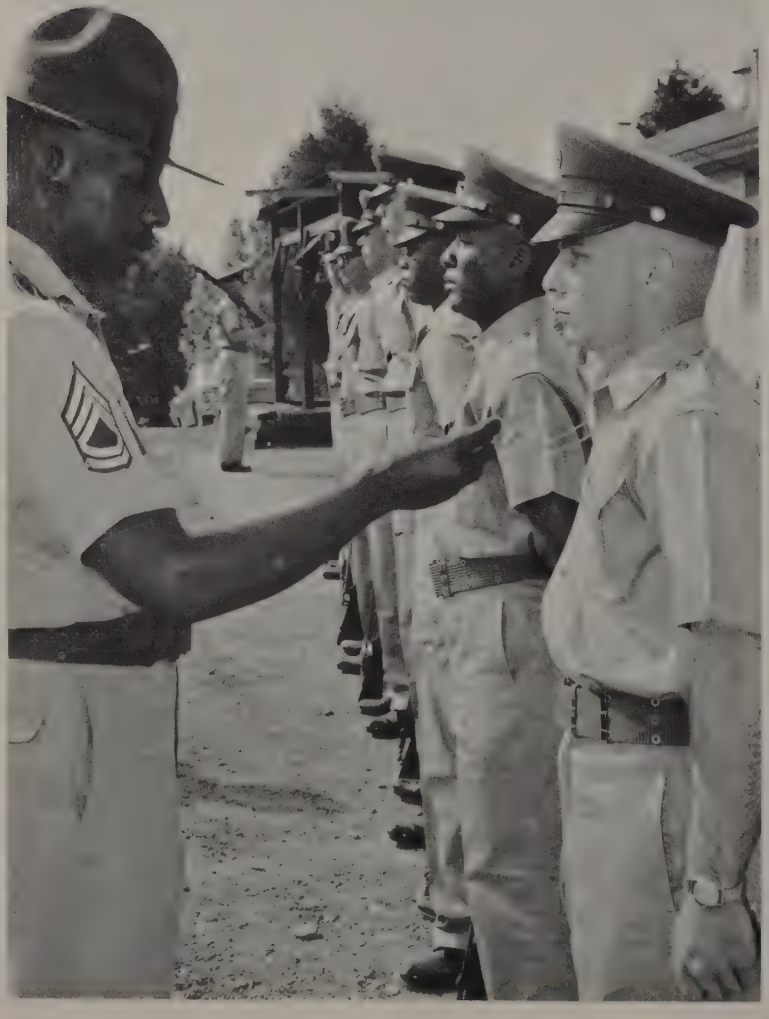
THE TARZAN
OBSTACLE
NO. 12

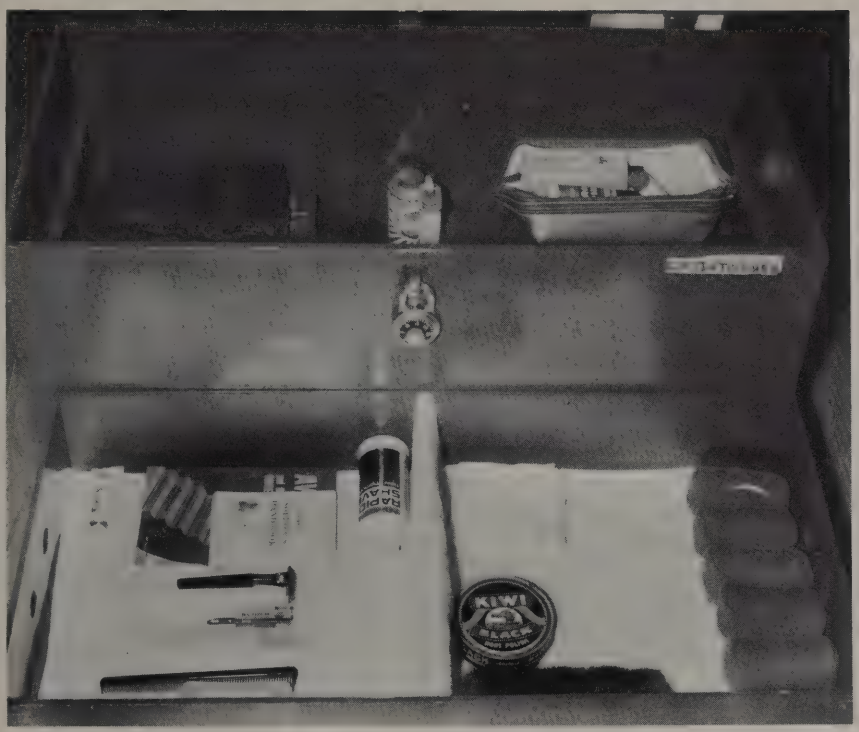


Proficiency Test



Inspections




KIWI
BLACK

Graduation

Out-Processing

Advanced Individual Training

After completion of basic training, the trainee either remains in the US Army Training Center, Armor (USATCA), or goes to another training center for Advanced Individual Training (AIT). If he is assigned to USATCA for either advanced training in armor, reconnaissance or a specialist field, he will remain at Fort Knox from 4 to 10 weeks.

Experienced instructors of the Armor and Reconnaissance Training Brigades provide training as an armor crewman (a loader, driver or gunner), or as a reconnaissance specialist. The reconnaissance trainee is taught the principles of scouting and patrolling. Upon completion of training, the tank crewman and reconnaissance "scout" will normally be assigned to one of the many tank or armored cavalry units throughout the world.

A portion of the basic training graduates will go to one of the CST battalions in the 2d Brigade to be trained in one of the combat support fields (radio operator, cook, clerk, clerk-typist or personnel specialist).

If the trainee goes to another training center for advanced individual training, he may be trained in any one of the following areas:

Infantry
Artillery
Engineers
Signal Corps
Transportation Corps
Quartermaster Corps

Medical Service Corps
Military Police
Finance
Information
Air Defense
Aviation

Whatever type of Advanced Individual Training the new soldier is given, he will earn a Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). He will receive a diploma signifying that he has qualified in this MOS.

How is the determination made that an individual soldier will be trained in a particular field? At the Reception Station, during his first week in the Army, the trainee is given the Army Battery of Aptitude Tests which help determine the type of training for which he is best suited. A form is filled out on each trainee containing information about his civilian education, civilian occupation and the test scores. This information, along with the individual's personal job preference and USATCA's recommendation, is forwarded to the Department of the Army. USATCA is then notified of the specific type of advanced training the individual is to receive. Reserve enlisted personnel in the Army under the short term active duty program receive the same basic and advanced training as active Army trainees.

After graduation from Advanced Individual Training, the active Army trainee is assigned to a regular Army unit within the United States or in an overseas area. The reserve enlisted trainee returns to his home town to complete the remainder of his reserve or national guard commitment.

ARMOR: The Combat Arm of Decision

Fire and steel spew from tanks on the firing line.

Preparing to fire.

Advanced Individual Training, Armor

The company cadre, assisted by specialists from the Brigade Instructor Group, lead the trainees through tank gunnery, driver training and maintenance of vehicles. Additionally, the trainees are taught how to fire the 90 millimeter main tank gun, the M73 (7.62mm) co-axial mounted machine gun and .50 caliber machine gun. The student learns how to fire these weapons quickly and accurately using direct fire sights and auxiliary fire control instruments.

Armor trainees also receive training in communications, combat skills (i.e., map reading), land mine warfare and general military subjects to further their ability as a modern Army "tanker."

By the end of his eight weeks of training, the trainee "tanker" is able to perform the duties of a loader, driver or gunner.

The M114 Command and Reconnaissance vehicle has the ability to negotiate rough and thickly vegetated terrain.

Advanced Individual Training, Reconnaissance

A trainee selected to be trained as a Reconnaissance Specialist is assigned to one of the reconnaissance troops in the Second Training Brigade and carries the title of "trooper."

During his eight weeks of intensive training, the soldier becomes familiar with the modern armored cavalry scouting vehicle, the M114 Armored Command and Reconnaissance Vehicle. The future "scout" drives these two vehicles over all types of terrain under difficult conditions and is taught how to keep them in a well maintained condition.

The majority of the training, however, is devoted to scouting and patrolling. The trainee learns the principles of mounted and dismounted combat and reconnaissance patrols, route, area and zone reconnaissance, establishment of observation and listening post, camouflage, map reading, bridge classification, artillery adjustment, message writing and reporting of intelligence.

The trainee scout also fires the M60 machine gun, the M14 rifle, the M79 Grenade Launcher, the M72 Light Anti-Tank Weapon (LAW) and the .45 caliber pistol. Additionally, he is taught how to clean and care for these various weapons. At least

It also has the capability of fast movement along hard surface roads.

M114 Command and Reconnaissance vehicle driver training.

two weeks of the training cycle are spent in the field. This period of time gives the reconnaissance "trooper" ample opportunity to test field practice and classroom theory. He must take his "iron horse" through a rugged test course designed to measure the scout's reaction to combat situations. If he successfully completes this test, he is awarded the Reconnaissance Specialist MOS (11D10) and is normally assigned to one of the many armored cavalry units throughout the world and becomes a member of the smallest combined arms team within the Army today. A graduate may well feel proud to bear the title "scout."

LASER Device

LASER Device

The LASER, an experimental device, is used in the 1st Brigade as a substitute for the conventional machine gun in dry-fire training exercises and as a substitute for sub-caliber firing on Tables I, II and III. The LASER (an easier way of saying "Light Amplification through Stimulated Emmission of Radiation") emits a high-intensity light beam which is reflected from the target, enabling both the student and the instructor to see exactly where the strike of the projectile would have been.

Gunnery Practice

Trainees learning how to type.

Combat Support Training

Success for a military unit, whether in garrison or combat, depends to a great extent on how well the assigned specialists perform their duties. Men who are trained to send messages, feed soldiers, prepare reports and see to the administrative needs of the Army render this essential support. Specifically, the two CST Battalions conduct combat support training in USATCA to qualify soldiers to perform duties in one of five combat support MOSs: radio operator, cook, clerk, clerk typist and personnel specialist. Selection for this training is dependent upon a trainee's aptitude, abilities, individual desire, and service requirements. The battery of tests he takes at the Reception Station upon his arrival at Fort Knox are heavily weighed.

Trainees learning International Morse Code.

Radio Operators Course

An intensive ten week course qualifies a student as a radio operator (MOS 05B20). Emphasis is placed on learning to send and receive the International Morse Code. In order to graduate, the student must be able to reach a speed of 15 groups per minute. The radio operator also receives instruction in radio procedures, field radio sets, operation of tactical radio nets and vehicle driving. Selected active Army students who distinguish themselves after seven weeks by transmitting and receiving 10 words per minute of the Morse Code, and who have maintained an 75% examination average, may be selected attend the 11 weeks Radio Teletype Operators' Course at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Lab exercise in the Personnel Administration Course.

Clerical Courses

Programmed instruction is the keystone of all clerical instruction at the Training Center. This method allows each student to progress at his own speed, since students begin a new lesson as soon as they turn in a correctly completed one. In this way, students progress directly from the general clerk course (MOS 70A10), in which they learn the basics of military administration, to either the clerk-typist course (MOS-71B20) or Personnel Specialist Course (MOS 71H20).

Learning How to Operate a Field Stove.

Cooking at the Food Service School.

Food Service Course

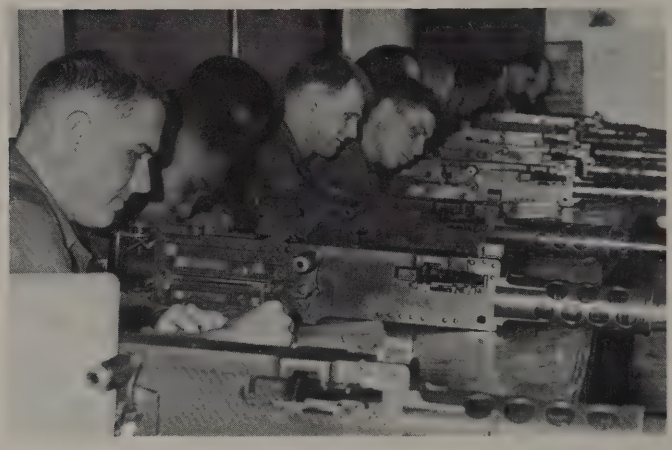
In the Food Service School, the trainee is taught the fundamentals of food preparation in both garrison and field messes. Maximum stress is placed on giving the student the opportunity to actually operate each item of equipment that he will use when he joins his first regular unit. The program of instruction includes meat cutting, pastry baking, small quantity cooking and kitchen operations. Two weeks are devoted to actual preparation of meals in a unit mess. The trainee graduates as a Cook (MOS 94B20).

Noncommissioned Officers Academy.

Leaders' Preparation Course

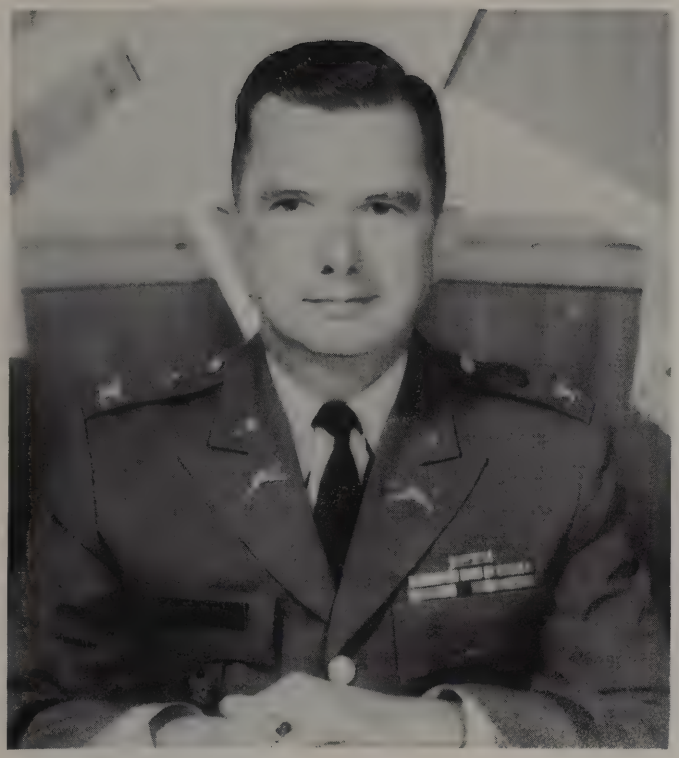
The First US Army Noncommissioned Officer Academy offers this two-week course to basic training graduates who have demonstrated leadership ability. Final selection is based upon aptitude and intelligence level scores (on tests administered at the Reception Station), coupled with trainee "peer" ratings and the company commander's recommendation.

Trainees report for the course immediately following basic training and subsequently are assigned to USATCA's 1st and 2d Brigades for Combat Support or Armor/Reconnaissance Advanced Individual Training. In the course they are taught leadership principles and duties as well as advanced training subjects, and they are given positions as platoon guides and squad leaders in their advanced training company.



"Leadership" trainees receive instruction in the .50 caliber machine gun.

FIFTH TRAINING BRIGADE



COL A. V. Rinearson
Brigade Commander

LT COL Monrow G. Thomas
Battalion Commander

1LT James F. Rosica
Company Commander

2LT John F. Spencer
Training Officer

TENTH BATTALION

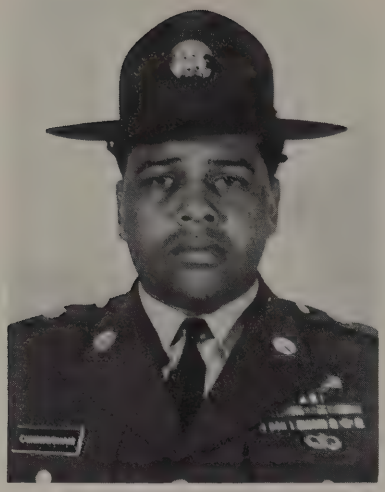
Commenced Training:
19 May 1969

Completed Training:
11 July 1969

COMPANY E

1SGT Herbert R. Dever

First Sergeant



SFC Charles Cunningham

Field Training NCO

SSG Jerry S. Korn

First Platoon Sergeant

SSG Michael Jennings

Second Platoon Sergeant

SSG Donald G. Ensor

Third Platoon Sergeant

PSG George E. Donaldson

Fourth Platoon Sergeant

PSG Edward N. Davis

Training NCO

SSG Jack L. Epps

Supply Sergeant

SSG Edward Donnelly

Mess Steward

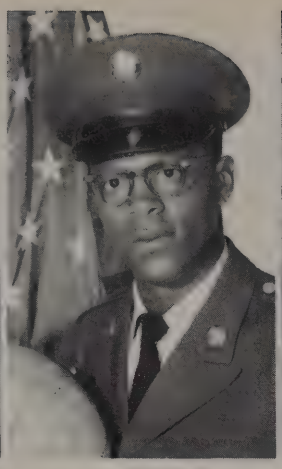
PFC David N. Martin

Company Clerk

PFC George Brown

First Cook

Bruce Aaron



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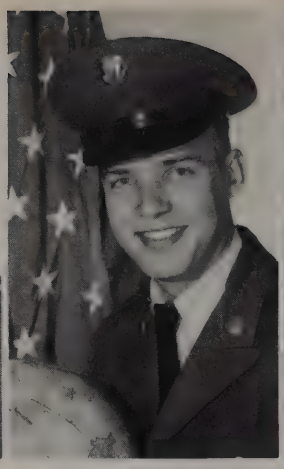

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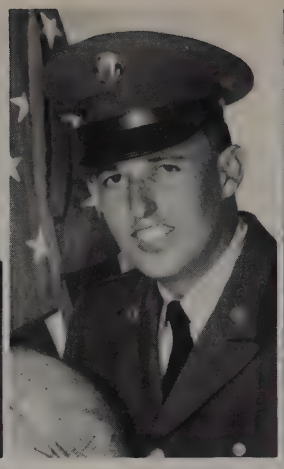

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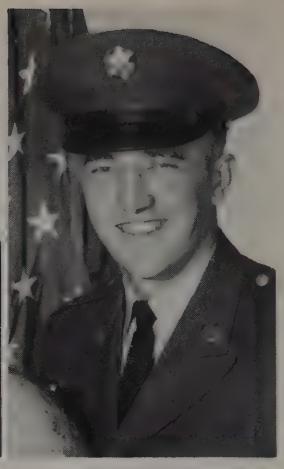

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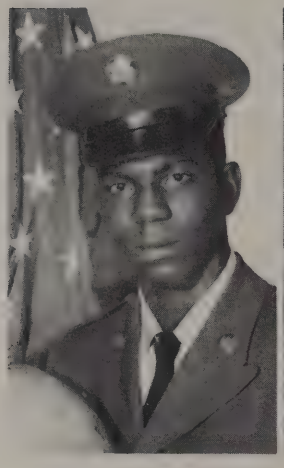

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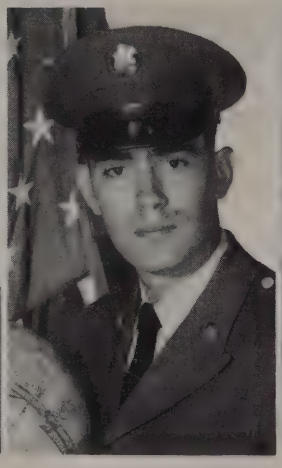

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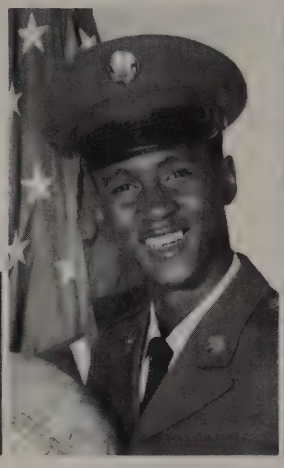
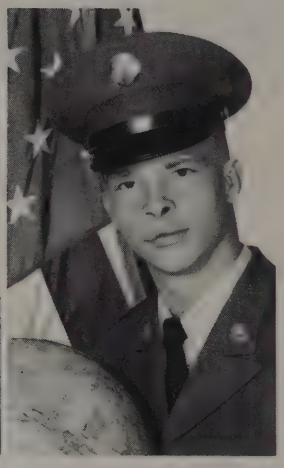


Christopher Barclay

Mark W. Barkey



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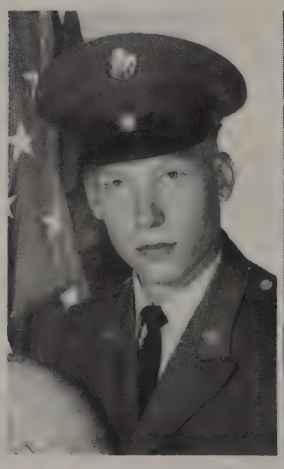

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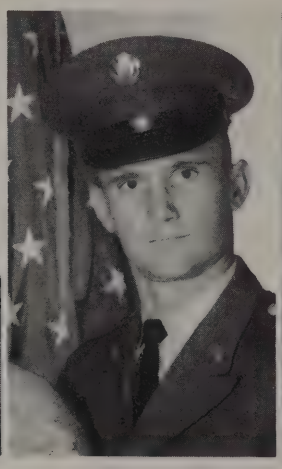

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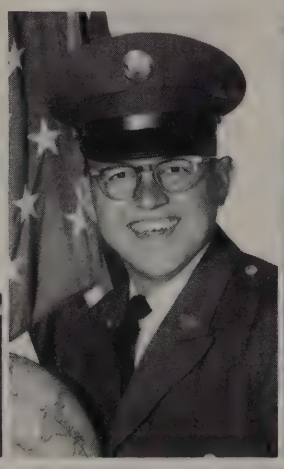

Robert Berry, Jr.

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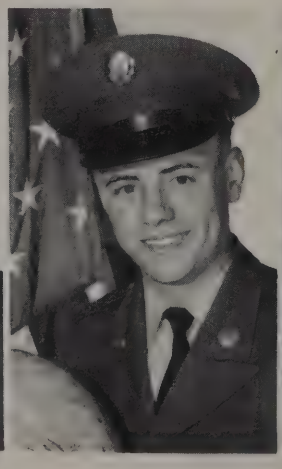
Danny Blackburn

Perry Blanchard



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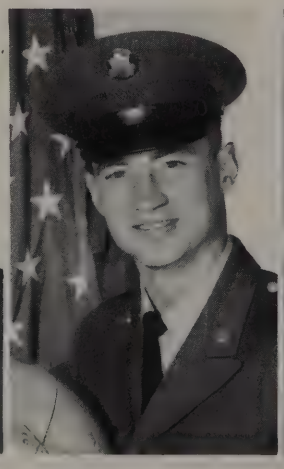

Joseph Booth

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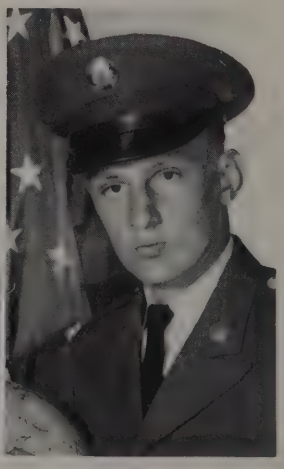


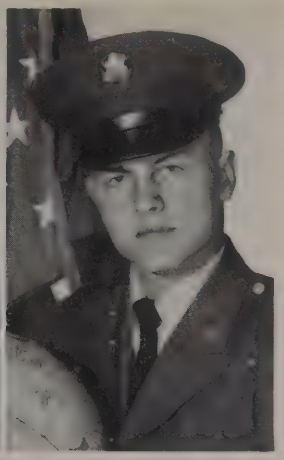
Kenneth Bowns

Carl G. Brandon

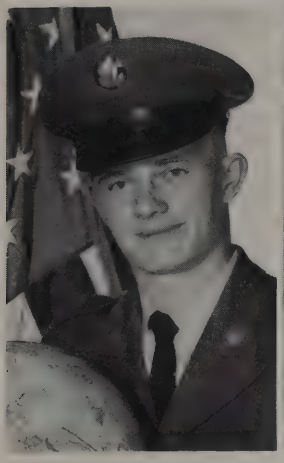
Arthur Brickley, II

Lawrence Broadus, Jr.

Wayne J. Bryant



Thomas Calkins



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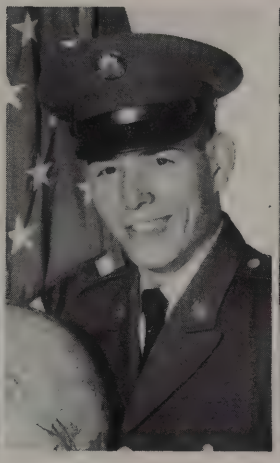

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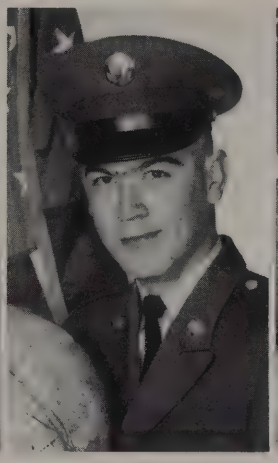
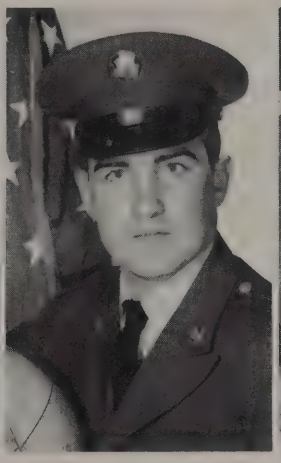


Michael Cartier



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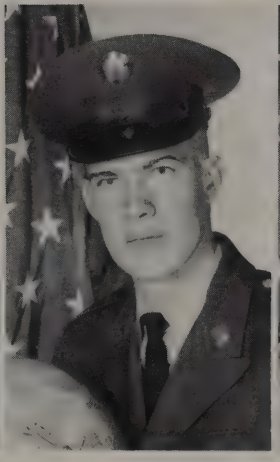
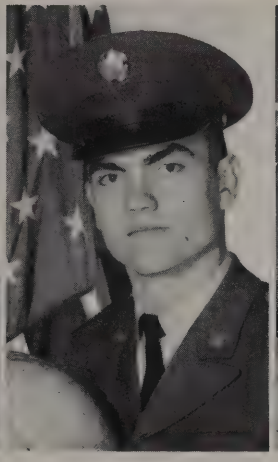
Emile Cote



Anthony Cox



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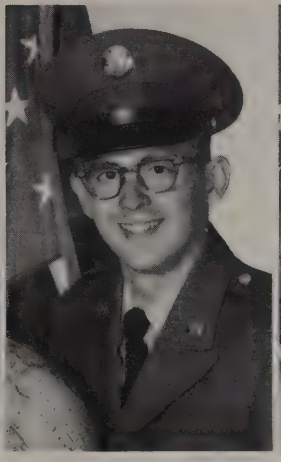

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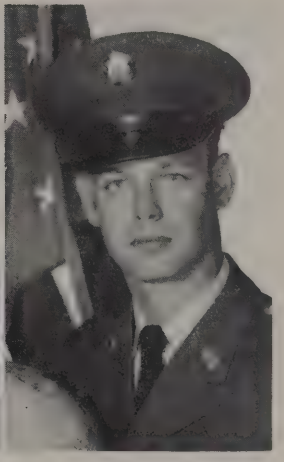

Alvin Crumpton

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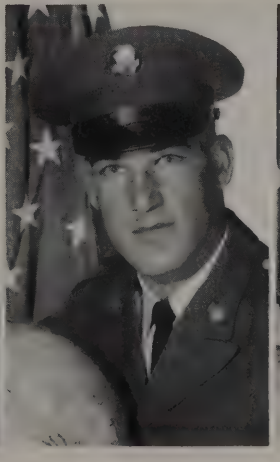

Bruce Davis

Tommy D. Davis

Frank Dearmin

David L. Deckard

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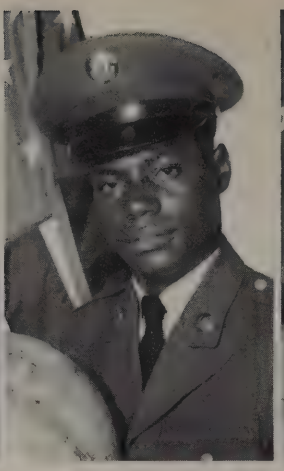

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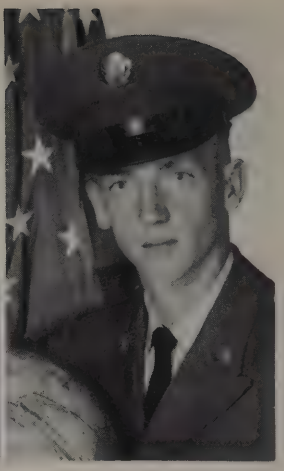

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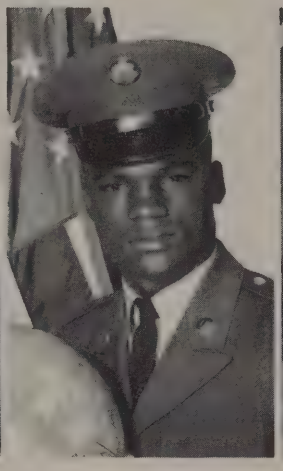

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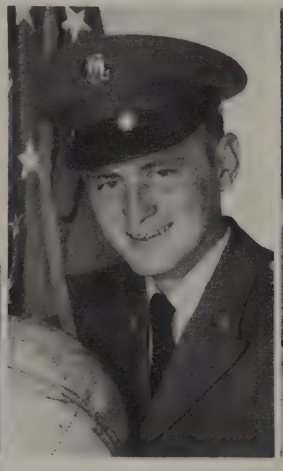
Carl D. Falk

Jessie Ferguson

Jim W. Finch

Thomas Fonger



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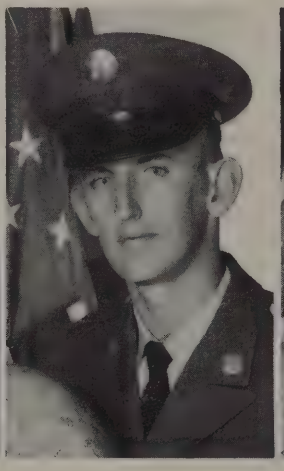

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Howard Frazier

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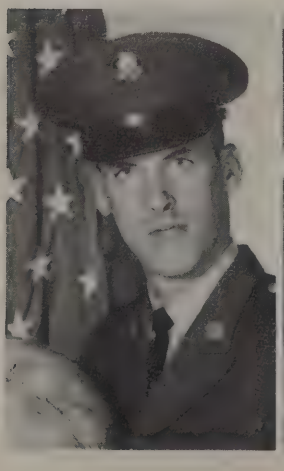

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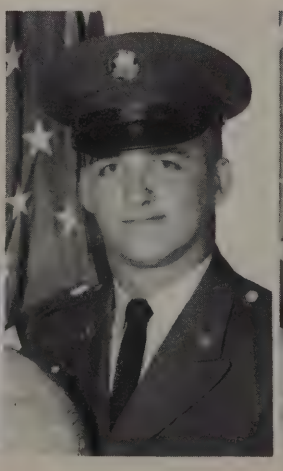
Jerome D. Games

L. Gregory Gaulke



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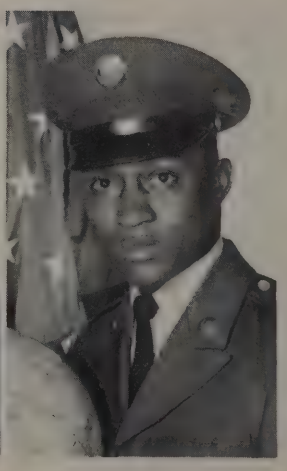

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Gary W. Goffinet

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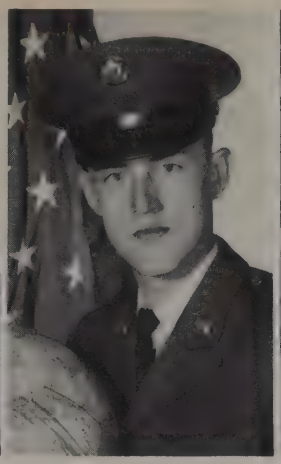

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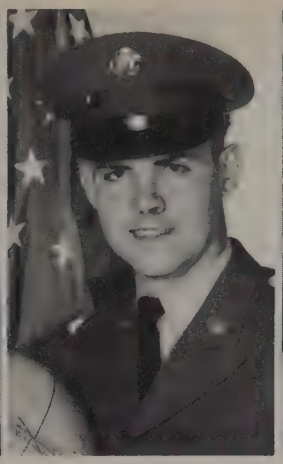

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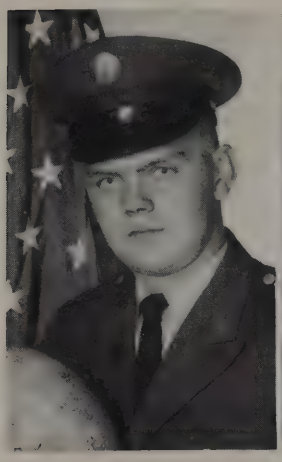

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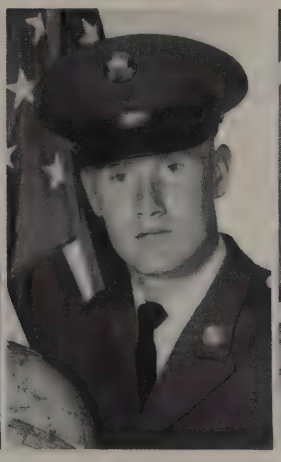

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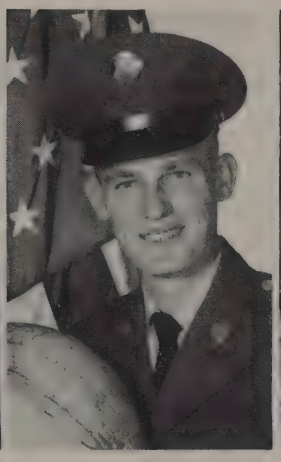

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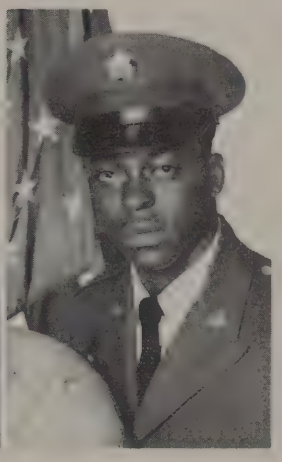
Kenneth Helms



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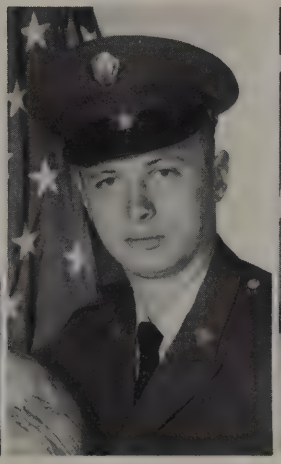
Larry Hendrixson



Randall Hertstein

George Hill

Dale Hendenach

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Ronald Hudson

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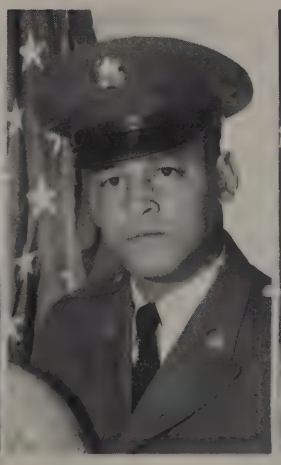

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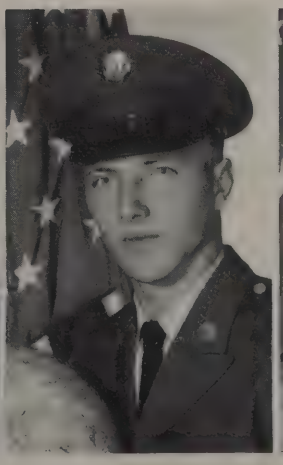
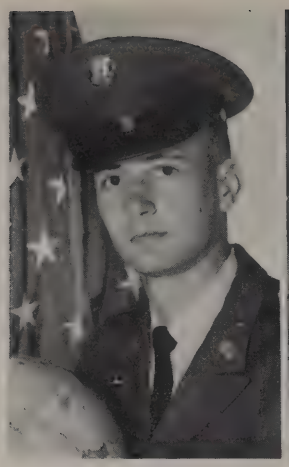


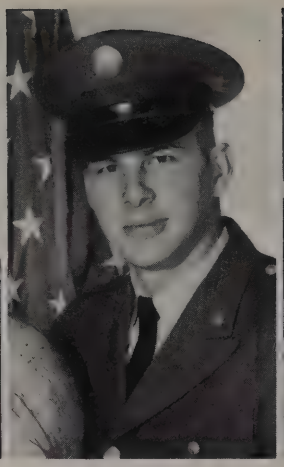
Daniel Hummel

Earl L. Husted



Charles Jeltes

Charles P. Jessup



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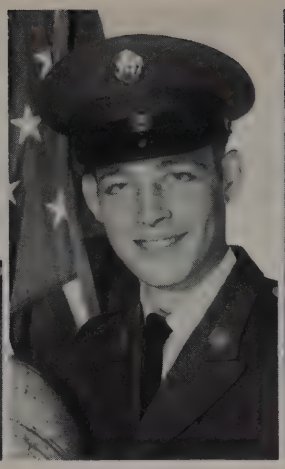
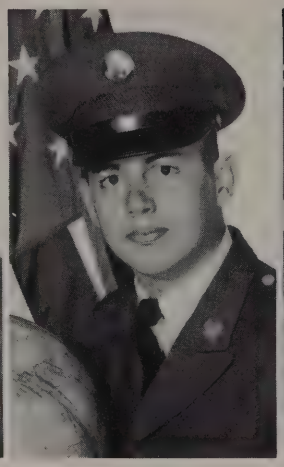


Vincent Johnson

Robert Jones

Robert A. Jones

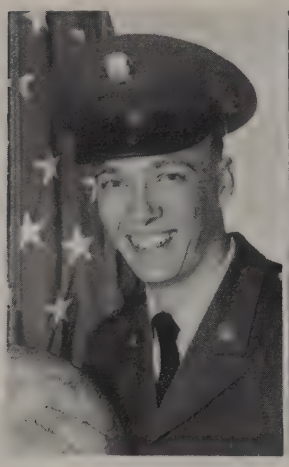
Stanley Jones



John H. Kamradt

Joseph Kasprzyk

Thomas Kellerman



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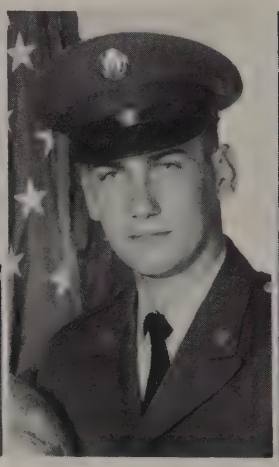

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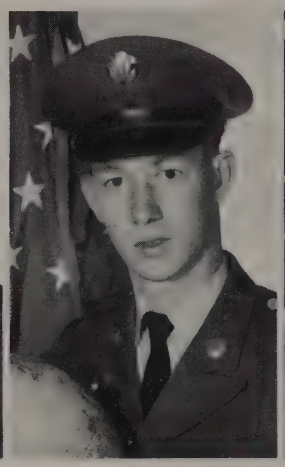
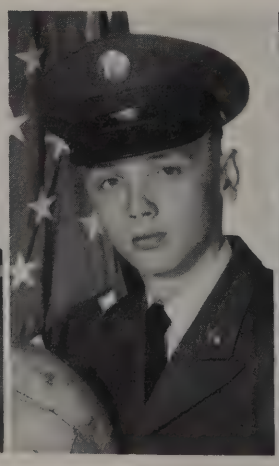


Jimmy Kennedy

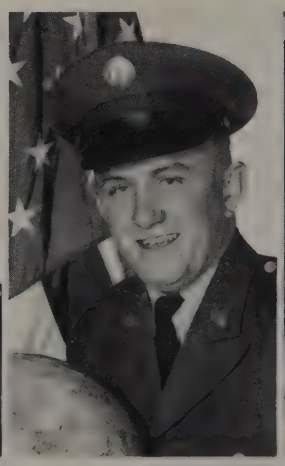
Harold King

James Klass

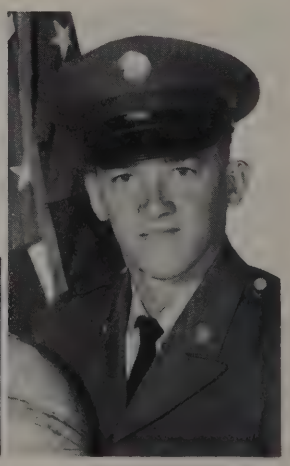


Richard Kluiter

Keith Kramer



Dennis Lamaster



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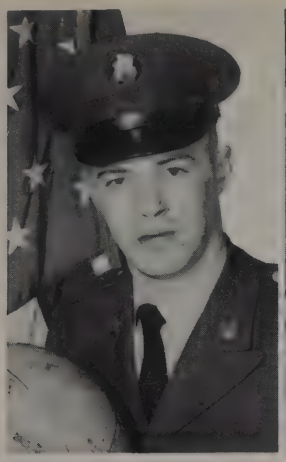

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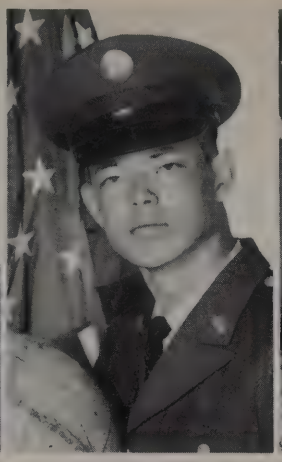
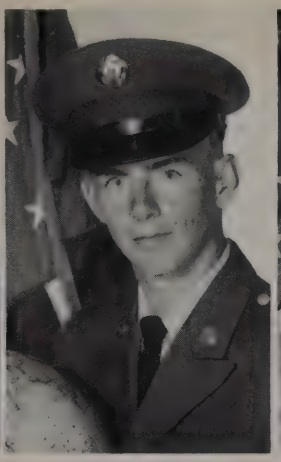
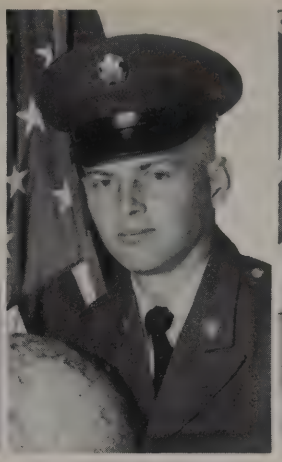


Michael Lile



Walter Linn, Jr.



Paul E. Loukes

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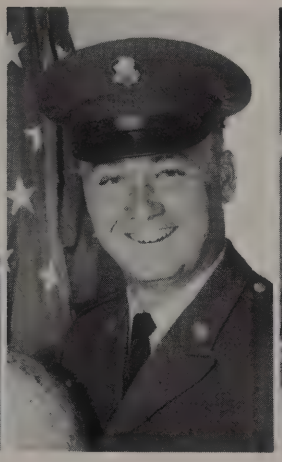
Will Luckett, Jr.



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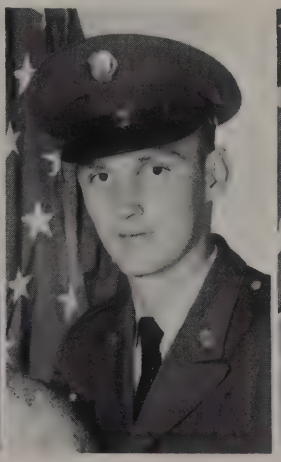
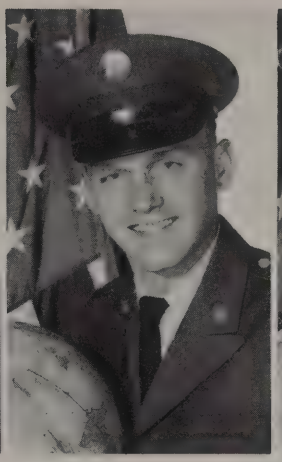


John Mangin



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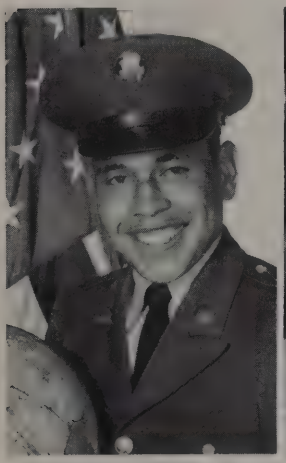
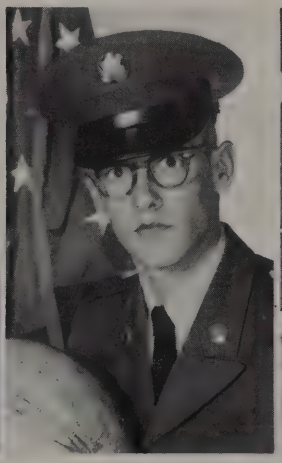


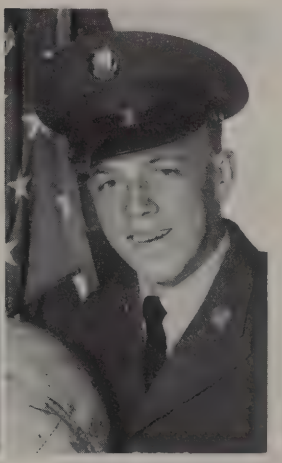
Jose Mc Kenzie



Marion R. Mitchell

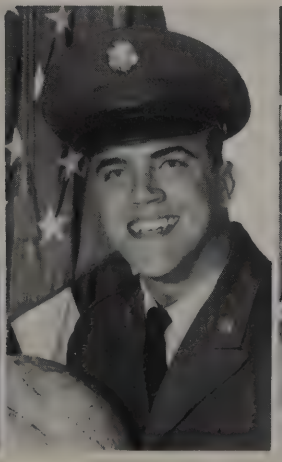
Gerald Moon

Roy L. Myott

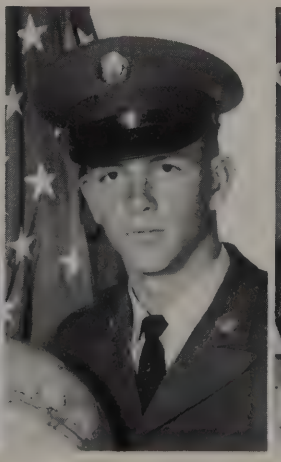


Robert Nystrom, Jr.

Raleigh Osborn



Paul T. Patten

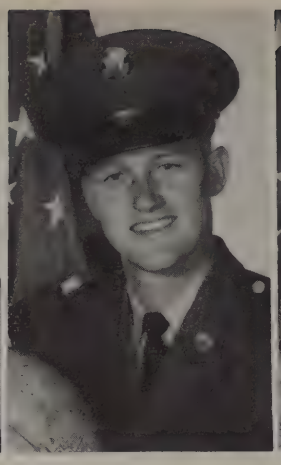


Gary Phelps

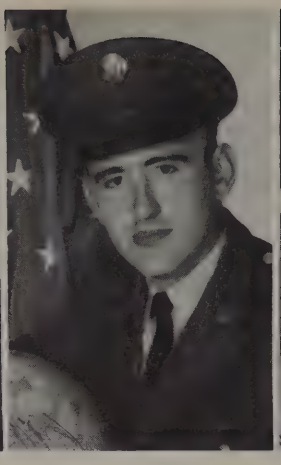
Samuel Plume

James Priest

Danny Ragle



Larry Raymer

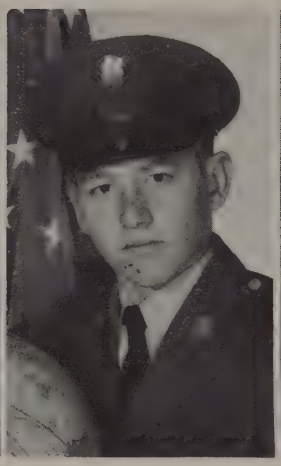


Gene H. Rich

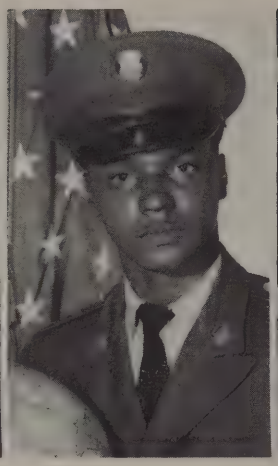
David Riney

Gerald Robinson

Wayne Schaap

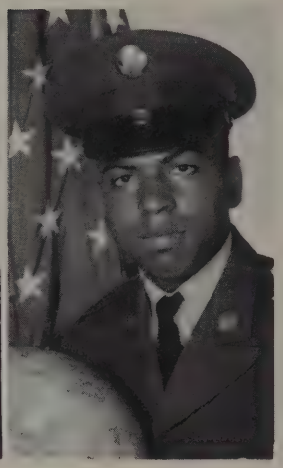


Raymond Schneider



Charles Scott

Leonard Shaw

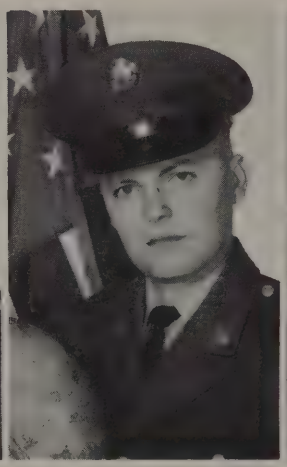


James Sheppard

Edward Silakowski

Robert Simpson

John W. Slone



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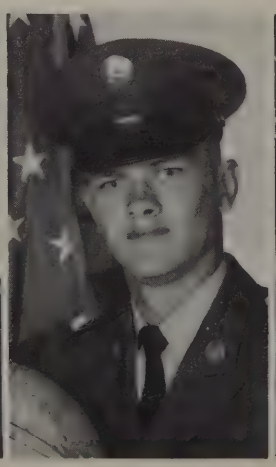
Edward Smerczak

Charles D. Smith

Douglas Smotherman



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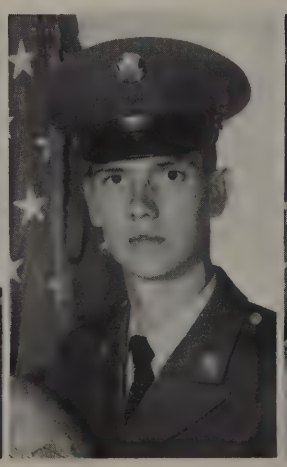
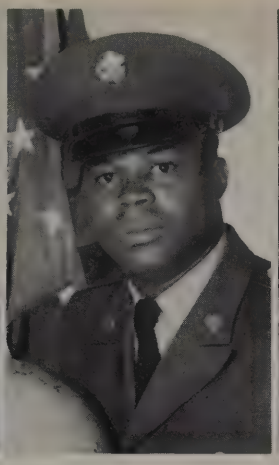


Marvin Spurlock

David H. Stoner

John A. Tarbunas



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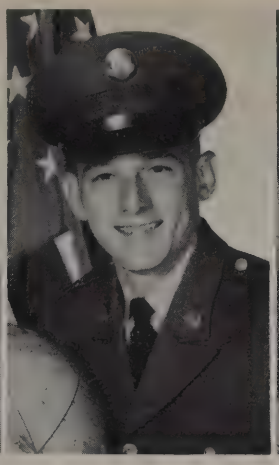

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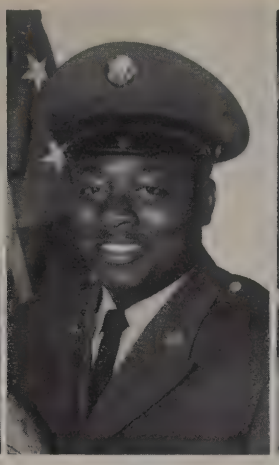
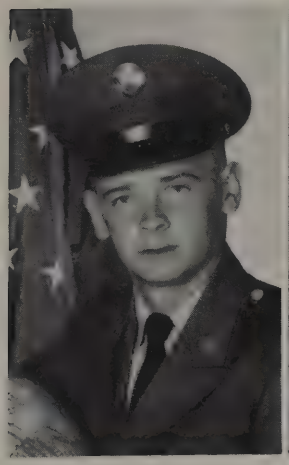
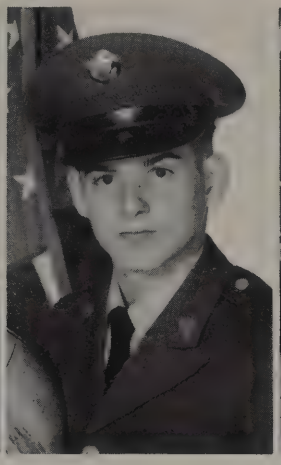


Benny Taylor, Jr.

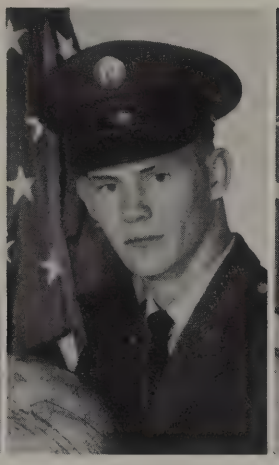
Roger Thacker



Tim Thompson



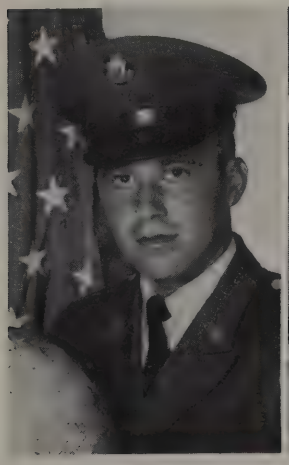
David T. Tipton



Daniel Tonning

Billy Vance

Douglas Walker



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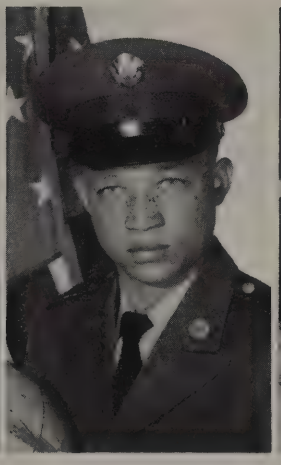

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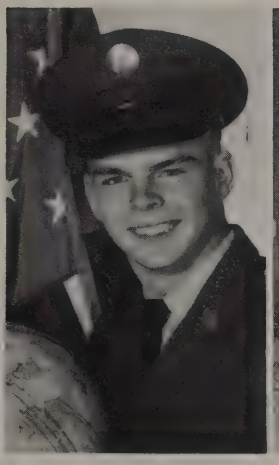


Paul Weber

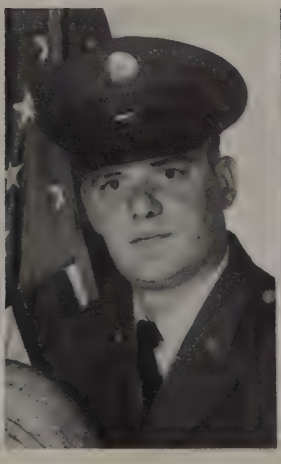
Samuel Wells

Richard Weller

Richard West

Berley White

William Wiggs



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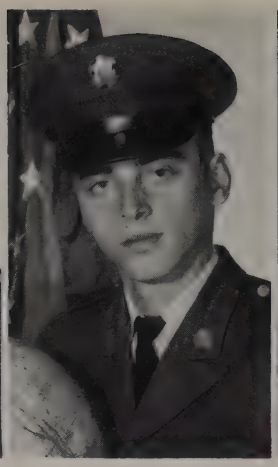
Johnny Wildey

Edwards Williams



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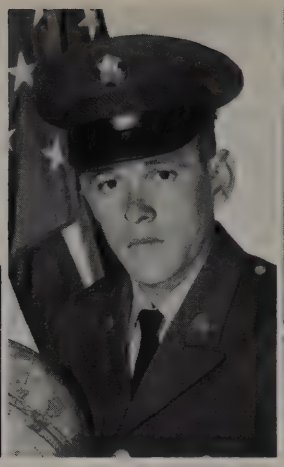
Robert Woods



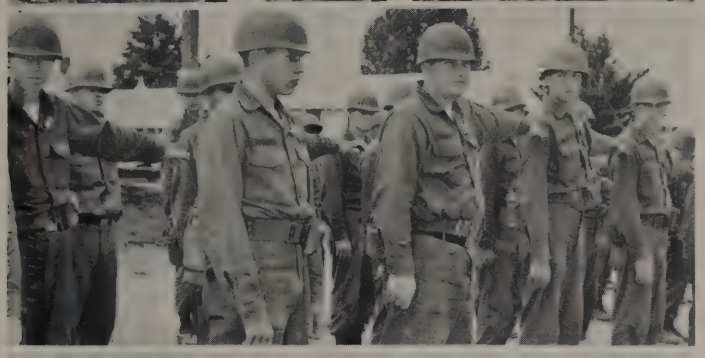
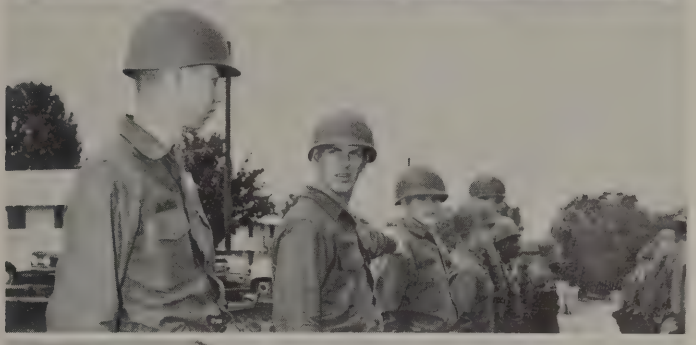
Douglas Wright

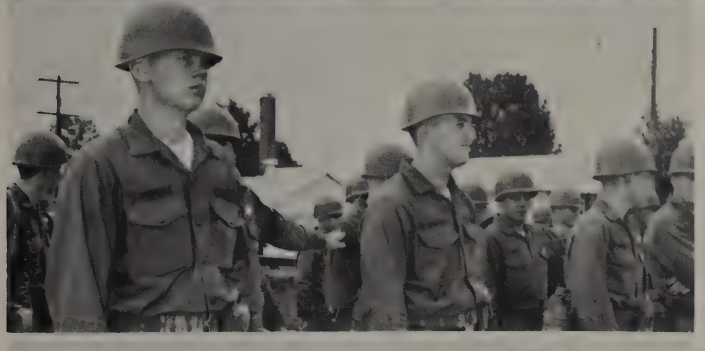
E. Johnson

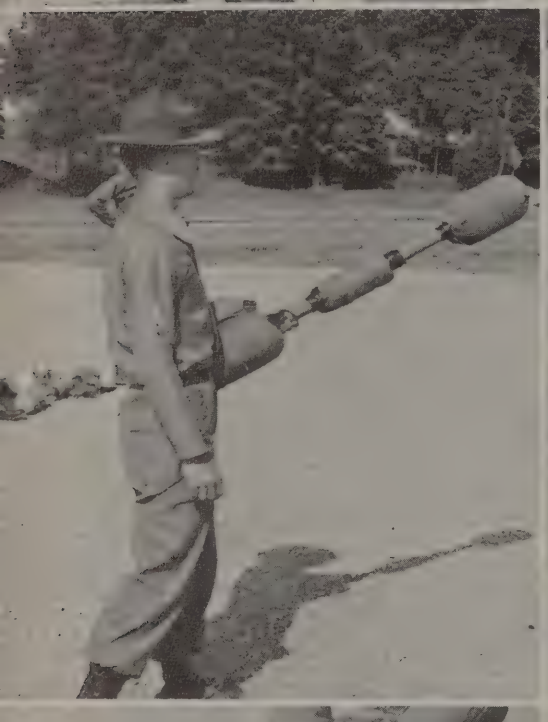
A. Noble

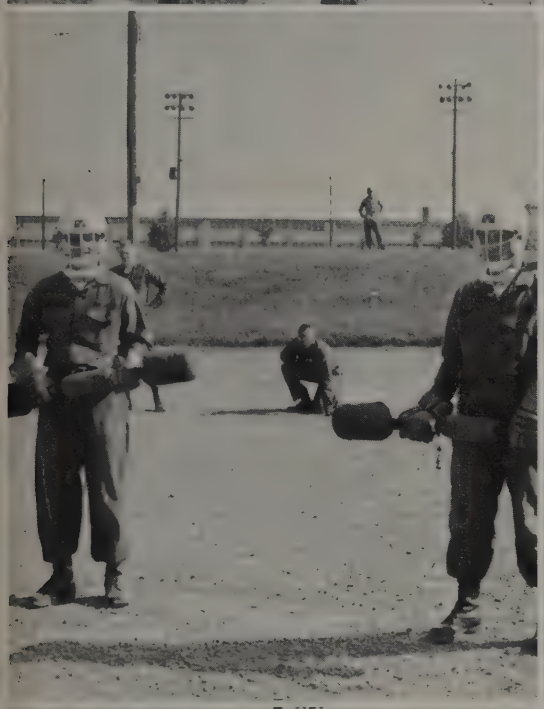
U.S. ARMY

U.S. ARMY







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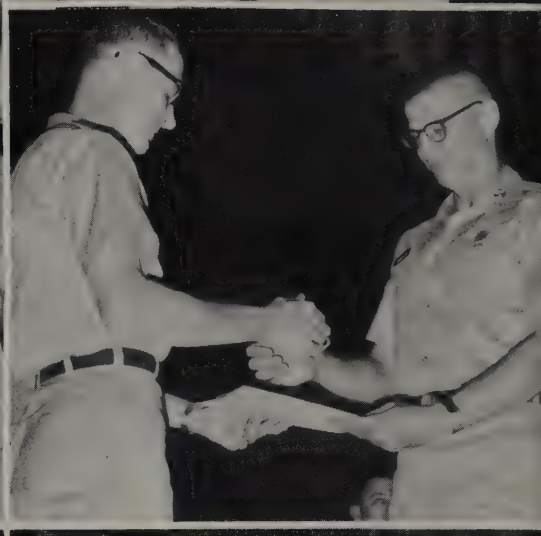
HONOR COMPANY
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